密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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CHINA: OPIUM: AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

TWO League of Nations Conferences have been convened recently at Geneva in which Chinese, and foreigners resident in China, have evinced considerable interest. On November 3, the International Conference on the prevention of Opium smoking gathered under the presidency and vice-presidency of M. van Wettum of the Netherlands, and Prince Charoon of Siam, respectively. At this Conference only those countries where opium smoking is practised were represented. This limited it to lands of the Far East. A few days later the Anti-Narcotic or Drugs Conference gathered in the same city under the auspices of the League of Nations. The subjects under discussion at these conferences were closely related, although the membership in the second conference is on a broader basis, including as it does the United States of America, and other non-members of the League of Nations.

DISGUSTING, farcical, and tragic are adjectives which may fittingly be applied to the first of these conferences and its members. Just before the convening of the international opium conference Dr. Rodriguez, Governor of Macao, who acted as technical delegate for the Portuguese government conferred at length with the Portuguese Minister of the Colonies in Macao. On this latter topic it may be said that the Macao "Opium Farm" pays almost four million gold dollars annually for its privileges, and that the minutes of the Fifth Session of the Opium Committee of the League reports that during 1920, some 20,500 kilos of prepared opium were manufactured in the colony, of which a little more than one half was consumed by the inhabitants while 9,500 kilos were exported to Chile. The lively debates among the delegates at the recent conference which began with a discussion over the rules of procedure, remind one strongly of the *Tu quoque* disputes of children: in spots, too, they were reminiscent of the prayer scene in the Temple between the Pharisee and the Publican—except that at Geneva there apparently were no Publicans present. The question of procedure had no sooner been raised than Dr. Alfred Sze stated his desire to know what measures other States intended to adopt, before he could suggest the measures of his own government. The old stick of China's "sovereignty" was waved gracefully before the delegates when he declared that he strongly objected to interference with the internal affairs of China. The president, M. van Wettum, immediately and soothingly assured Dr. Sze that no one intended to interfere with China's sovereignty. With much

irony and thinly veiled irritation, Dr. Sze further pointed out his objections to being admitted to committees in an *advisory* capacity, and regretted that he was unable to give a blank cheque to other powers to decide what measures should be applied to China. He later remarked, however, that China would readily cooperate in measures for the suppression of opium smoking, and he hoped other States would act in a similar manner.

MR. KAKU, the principle Japanese representative, virtuously stated that his countrymen were showing progress in the suppression of opium in Formosa, and that opium smoking in Japan proper is non-existent. He read a statement in which he proposed strict regulation of the sale of opium which should be made only to licensed addicts. He also suggested educative steps by which the dangers of opium should be made widely known. Dr. Sze congratulated Mr. Kaku on the excellent handling of the opium problem in Formosa and remarked that what Japan had done other powers could do in their territories. It was noteworthy throughout the conference that the Japanese and Chinese delegates worked together in closest harmony. Upon the publication in Far Eastern papers of the reported statements of Mr. Kaku in reference to Formosa, the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking immediately published the following: "I would suggest that this word 'suppression' is hardly the most suitable to apply to Formosa, various measures for controlling opium were tried, and these measures were finally consolidated in what has since been termed the Taiwan Opium Law. By this law opium became a government monopoly, and smokers were licensed and registered after medical certification to the effect that they were confirmed addicts. In 1900 the number of registered smokers was 189,064 but at the end of 1920 it had fallen to 49,036. The yearly average number of deaths during the last ten years was about 4,000. The average mortality amongst the non-opium smoking population in Formosa is approximately 20 per thousand whilst amongst opium smokers it is 80 per thousand. On this basis it is estimated that in 15 years from now all licensed smokers will have died and all licenses have become extinct. We have no means of knowing how much opium reached Formosa prior to 1920, which was the first year of complete records supplied to the League of Nations. In 1916 however, this same Mr. Kaku—then Chief of the Formosa Opium Monopoly Bureau—stated that the revenue derived from opium that year amounted to Y.324,825, in 1917 Y.280,605 and in 1918 Y.611,258. Now it is very evident that during these three years the number of smokers must have decreased by 12,000, why then almost double the income from opium in 1918?... Formosa must be selling opium at a criminally cheap rate if her opium revenue remains as stated, for in 1920 the League report shows that Formosa 'actually consumed' 155,206 lb. of prepared opium... Perhaps it is the cheapness which encourages their registered addicts to smoke such a yearly quantity as 155,206 lb.—accompanied as it is with such a high death rate—if so, may it not fairly be stated that opium suppression in Formosa is simply the extinction by death of the opium smokers? The time from the adoption of the Taiwan Opium Law in 1900 to the calculated extinction of the final registered smoker 15 years hence will equal a period of nearly forty years, and a system of Opium control of that character can hardly be termed one of suppression."

THE expose just given becomes almost humorous when taken in connection with the equally virtuous refusal of the Soviet government of Russia to accept the invitation which had been extended to it to participate in the conference. M. Chicherin declined on the ground that while the established object of the conference was to combat diffusion of narcotics, the various countries in reality were endeavoring to satisfy their commercial interests and realize profits for themselves! Early in the conference the British delegate, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, drew attention to the smuggling during the past three years especially around Hongkong where, he declared, as much opium is introduced illicitly as legally. A very interesting commentary, by the way, on the argument advanced during the nineteenth century that if the opium trade were legalized smuggling with its concomitant evils would cease. Dr. Sze threw a bombshell into the conference and attempted to drag a herring across the trail at one and the same time by stating on November 6, that China is suffering from the acts of individuals over whom she has no control, owing to the obligation imposed upon her to concede extraterritorial rights to certain foreign nationals! The way in which Dr. Sun, Dr. Sze and others refer ever and anon to extraterritoriality and the foreign concessions in China might lead one to suppose they had been making a study of the speeches of Cato. Passing on, Dr. Sze remarked that opium is not indigenous to China, but has been introduced from abroad. Inasmuch as the opium-producing poppy is mentioned in Chinese literature as early as the early part of the Tang period (618-906 A.D.) and at various times thereafter, it would appear that Dr. Sze can gain but little from such a statement. The charge was then made that China's attempt to curtail smuggling has not met with the cooperation of the powers whose nationals have been engaged in the traffic. He claimed that no country is more interested than China in the suppression of the opium traffic: that production in China practically ceased in 1917, and that while there had been a recrudescence of cultivation of the poppy this was due to the disturbed condition of the country; and that the Chinese people were suffering owing to the foreign grown opium smuggled into the country.

SIR. J. Campbell, representing the government of India, questioned the accuracy of Dr. Sze's statements in part, and remarked that half the opium smuggled into Burma came from China, and that the same applied to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. Dr. Sze criticised various States, the representatives of which replied to him with considerable asperity at times. The Portuguese delegate took exception to what was said about Macao; the French delegate resented the assertions made that the smuggling of opium in Indo-China showed incompetence on the part of the French authorities. The conference by a majority vote agreed to the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives from France, Britain, the Netherlands and Japan. The Chinese delegate said what he thought about the exclusion of China from the committee. The Japanese delegate did not vote on this question on the ground that it had been insufficiently debated. It was agreed that the Chinese and Portuguese delegates might be heard by the committee if necessary.

IN the afternoon session, following that in which Dr. Sze had cast his bread upon the waters, Sir Malcolm Delevingne criticised the Chinese delegate on the score that he was saying what had been said right along during the past three years. He reminded the conference that China produces the bulk of the world's opium—some *15,000 tons*, be it remarked, according to the reports of the Anti-Opium Association of Peking—and that despite this she had had the temerity to report to the League in 1922 that cultivation of opium had ceased. On this point it may be remarked that possibly this report was made by China after the opium poppy harvest had been completed: from August to April it is quite true that there is no cultivation of the poppy in China! Sir Malcolm inquired also what the contention over China and extraterritoriality had to do with the restriction of poppy cultivation which was the subject under discussion, and added that the Chinese production of the poppy is the dominating factor in this matter in the Far East.

ON November 7, the Opium sub-commission sat during the morning and the Portuguese delegate was invited to attend. In the afternoon a full meeting of the conference was held and at this time Dr. Sze admitted the production of large quantities of opium in China, but said it was difficult to suppress inasmuch as the militarists encourage the traffic for purposes of taxation. At the same time he complained of the introduction of narcotics from abroad. On November 9, it was reported from Peking that General Feng had instructed Dr. C. T. Wang to telegraph to Geneva to say that China is determined to institute measures of opium suppression, that the question will be taken up at the coming national unification conference, and that at this time representatives of the International and National Anti-opium Associations will participate in the discussions.

THE Conference entered upon a crisis on November 15, while discussing the British and French draft agreements: at this time the delegates had been discussing various factors in the opium situation for almost two weeks but nothing had been accomplished. Here the Japanese delegates threw a monkey wrench into the machinery by proposing that when opium was accompanied by an import certificate, or an official guarantee that the import was legitimate, no measures should be adopted constituting unfair discrimination at the ports on the ground of the nationality of the vessel or the origin of the goods. Sir Malcolm Delevingne heatedly argued that the British made no discrimination with regard to shipping, and stated that the Japanese proposal was an unwarranted criticism of the British government, and that such a proposal would have to be settled by the respective governments of Japan and Great Britain. Mr. Sugimura answered that it was a question of general interest and that unless it could be settled satisfactorily it was useless to continue the conference. The Conference was now at a deadlock, and there was reason, it was reported, to doubt the genuineness of the discussion as a whole. The old argument of the tender honor of Japan with the inference that honor is a characteristic peculiarly belonging to Japan was advanced when Mr. Sugimura grandly remarked, "We are a nation of Samurai, and with us honor is more important than anything else." And so the Opium Conference, from which so much had been hoped—if not necessarily expected—has accomplished nothing except to show that it is difficult to solve a problem in which morals run up against economics. In an editorial article on the failure of this Conference, the chief editor of the *Journal de Geneve* who formerly held an important position in the secretariat of the League of Nations, alleged that no State desires to take any serious step and that the various States have been "making use of questions entirely foreign to the real problem. The Japanese have succeeded in wrecking the first Conference, to the feigned indignation of all the States represented on it. The United States is the only power which will be sincerely shocked, because it wants a settlement." Writing recently on the bad temper displayed and the failure of the Conference, Dr. W. H. Graham Aspland of Peking says: "The deadlock gives added conviction to the long-stated fact that finance is the arbiter in all opium problems. It is impossible to escape this conviction. Whatever may be said by the most virulent defenders of opium when used in moderation, revenue must undeniably be the aim of a Far Eastern Possession which permits a *yearly average consumption of 46 ounces of opium by each of its 180,000 Chinese indented coolies. All these coolies are not opium smokers, therefore those who are must have passed far beyond moderation and will rapidly become such moral and physical wrecks that, at the end of their contract, debt and their addictive habits will keep them bound in a foreign land until death.* Without naming the above Eastern Possession, can it be The Straits Settlements to which Dr. Aspland refers? In Miss La Motte's *Ethics of Opium* we find that in 1920 the opium manufactures were 370,688 pounds, the consumption was 151,322 pounds, the opium revenue was gold $19,983,054 which constituted 47% of the entire revenue of the Colony, and that the revenues exceeded the expenditures by more than gold $3,200,000) it may yet be taken as a most extreme example of the many monopolies which differ from it only in a mild degree, and how European representatives of the nations controlling these monopolies could meet in conference for two weeks and not arrive at some unanimous decisions for lessening the consumption of opium amongst the eight million Chinese in these foreign Colonies is simply incredible. The disappointment is intense, and the shame incalculable."

THE Drugs Conference which deals with the manufacture and sale of narcotics opened at Geneva on November 17, Dr, Alfred Sze being elected vice-president. At this Conference both the United States and Germany are represented. Hon. Stephen Porter and Bishop Charles Brent are American delegates. The former early in the Conference pointed out the unfortunate situation arising from the deadlock at the first Conference, as a consequence of which there was nothing before the second conference. He announced that the United States reserved the right to move and amend the agenda in the event of the first Conference not providing effective means for the suppression of the traffic in prepared opium, or its failing to reach an agreement. The editor of the *Journal de Geneve* holds that the reservation of the United States "has circumvented the Machiavellian calculations of those, India for example, who had hoped it would be easier to reach an agreement without the United States." And the *Manchester Guardian* in a leading article has

said that, while there is some force in the Indian argument that, by repressing her exports of opium—which, by the way, are about *one and a quarter million pounds a year*—India would merely encourage her competitors to be more active, nevertheless opinion in India (why was it not added "And in England"?) is becoming increasingly aware that opium must be regarded as immoral, and that already an All India Congress Committee has moved in favor of abandonment of the opium revenue and prohibition of its use for amenity (revenue?) purposes. In connection with this statement it should be added that while Hongkong alone among the monopoly Colonies of the East "has unreservedly asserted that financial considerations will never stand in the way of opium reform, all the others still are silent." Bishop Brent announced before the Drugs Conference that America is single-minded in its determination to conquer the drug evil, and that the stage of pious aspiration having been passed, action must be taken. Alluding to the situation in China, the Bishop added, "Let the Conference not adjourn until it has declared in a practical way that it is determined to pursue its ideal until it is realized." However down to date, little if anything has been accomplished in this second conference, and all await with interest the result of the concluding sessions.

FROM a study of the attitude and action of the two conferences thus far, as well as the comments made in various parts of the world, two facts stand out quite clearly: first that there is a tremendous amount of bluffing and hypocrisy on the part of certain politicians connected with both eastern and western governments—the "magnificent gesture" still being tried, and "honor" and "sovereignty" being used as symbols of hocus-pocus magic to befog the principles really involved; and, secondly, that there *is* an aroused public opinion in both eastern and western countries, and that at least a few political leaders are sincerely working for an eradication of the drug evil of which opium constitutes the basis. When morals and economics conflict difficulty must ensue, but morals generally win in the end, as witness the slave traffic and other ancient evils. Governments are able to find a substitute for opium revenues which in some places are not even needed in balancing the budget; and enlightened public opinion demands that substitutes shall be found where needed. In formulating a channel for concentrated expression of moral opinion the League of Nations is more than justifying its existence.

MORE VIEWS ON THE "REVOLT" AGAINST MISSION SCHOOLS

THE publication in these columns of the *Review* on November 29 of the resolutions adopted by the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations held at Kaifeng, Honan Province last October seems to have aroused considerable interest in both missionary and Chinese educational circles. Two letters are of particular interest in this connection, one being from the executive secretary of the National Southeastern University at Nanking and the other from a prominent American missionary educator who is head of one of the large universities in the Yangtsze Valley. We reproduce the letter from Mr. Chi Pao-ching of the National Southeastern University first.

"IN the *Review* on November 29 appears an editorial "The Revolt against Missionary Education." It was evidently inspired by the Resolutions passed at the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Federation of Provincial Education Associations last month at Kaifeng, in which I participated as one of its thirty-five authorized delegates. The fact that the resolutions governing missionary education in China were successfully pased was due to several reasons, and it must be noticed that none of those reasons was intended to direct any attack or "revolt" as you termed it against missionary education itself but purely to seek a solution for our own national interests in the long run and in a larger way. The sentiment toward the unsatisfactoriness of the awkward position occupied by the missionary school as a parallel to that occupied by our own school has not been particularly favorable. The moderate Chinese educators have been trying for many years to interest the missionaries in changing their curriculum and regulations, while more radical ones have actually a few months ago lamnched the so-called "Anti-Religion" movement. The Kaifeng resolutions are what the delegates represented there considered as the median measure to get at a satisfactory solution. The resolutions may therefore be taken as the culmination of just and sound sentiment toward missionary education in China. It may be noted that the same resolutions had been brought up in two other similar conventions during recent years but were not passed on account of the fact that the time was considered as not being mature enough for such a step. Now, public education in China has made remarkable progress in recent years and there is every evidence that it will continue to grow in rapid rate inspite of political disturbances. Even in actual war time, except schools in the war zones, the public schools have been kept open without much interruption.

"OUR recent investigation shows that excluding the students in the missionary colleges and universities, the number of pupils of primary and high school grades under missionary training has been well nigh half a million. This number is startling in many ways. There is no country in the world which would entrust the training of such a large number of its future citizens to the care of foreigners. Even though we do recognise the well-intended purpose of those missionaries for many of whom we have great admiration, from a national standpoint of view, I do not think any one could justly criticise us as being utterly wrong in adopting some moderate measure to deal with the missionary schools. We can permit only one national system of schools to train our citizens and any agency that tends to decentralize this system is not to be tolerated in our present ideal of national life. If there is any extra agency in existence, it is only right that we take precaution against any evil that may develop therefrom. We have no ill feeling toward the foreign schools in China. In fact, through out our discussion at Kaifeng, there was a growing recognition for the distinguished contributions made by the missionary educators toward the progress of this country. But our gratitude is one thing and our future welfare is another. If we can find a solution to ensure our own welfare without injuring our gratitude to others, why should we not do it?

"AS I said before, it is not our intention to raise any protest against missionaries. If they propagate their religion through other proper means than schools, we have nothing to say. This was at least the sentiment expressed at the Kiafeng Convention. It may be suggested that the present government at Peking is in no position to enforce such laws as are embodied in our resolutions, but this was considered. The government has in fact enforced some such laws which actually though indirectly affected the interests of missionary schools. Take one example, the graduates of the missionary high schools are not permitted to apply for admission to the government universities, unless such high schools have registered in the office of the educational authority of the province in which they are located. This one thing has created a considerable impression upon the minds of the middle school students recently. I personally have observed this very fact in my connection with the Southeastern University.

"IN analyzing our resolutions, there are only two points that are especially significant. One concerns the registration of mission schools with the Chinese government. By registration we mean only to make the mission schools conform to our established regulations and to take them under our proper supervision. This apparently incurs no inconvenience nor difficulty whatever on missionary schools. The other point concerns the teaching of religion in public schools. In a Republic, the prohibition of religious instruction in public schools is a recognised theory. As I understand it is so practiced in American public schools. If the mission schools are for religion, then religion has its own field of propagation. If the mission schools are for the education of the Chinese people and does not involve other purposes, then the Chinese people should have their education in other ways than in the mission schools. By all means we should adjust this matter, even undergoing the troublesome task of revising our international treaties. Chinese sentiment is clear and is rapidly becoming more persistent. Even though a Christian myself, I, as a Chinese citizen and a man in educational service, would like to see the problem solved in the Chinese way. We plead for the sympathy of well-wishing missionaries of China for this fundamental, though in many ways difficult movement."

THE other letter on the missionary side of the question devotes considerable attention to the plan recently announced by Dr. Paul Monroe for the return of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity whereby Dr. Monroe acting as the unofficial representative of President Coolidge was instrumental in inducing the late Tsao Kun Military government in Peking to appoint a joint committee of Chinese and Americans for the purpose of administering the balance, about G.$6,500,000, of the Boxer fund. Immediately after Dr. Monroe's plan was announced, considerable criticism developed in China, based on the grounds that practically all of the Chinese members of the Commission, while good men from the standpoint of educational attainments and personal character, were nevertheless open to criticism because with one or two exceptions they were all members of the Chihli Military party which was then in control of the Peking government. The danger of this was not apparent to Dr. Monroe, whose knowledge of conditions in China were based only upon a few weeks of travel in the country, but that the critics of his plan for that and other reasons were on more or less solid ground has been proved by the recent political upheaval which completely overturned the government with which he had his dealings. With this introduction, we print the letter from our missionary correspondent.

"NOW that the government under which Dr. Monroe appointed his committee has gone to pieces possibly that fact and the very pointed criticisms that have been made about his plan may lead to something better. Under date of September 19, I received the following from one of our own graduates who has taught in mission schools but who for the last ten or twelve years has been teaching in government schools. He is now teaching in one of the government schools in Shantung. He writes as follows: "Educational work in government schools is very discouraging. The moral standard is getting lower and lower. Young people are encouraged to do evil in every way. The knowledge they get is superficial. It is very hard to teach them to appreciate what is exact—thorough. They refuse to know the proper idea of life. A life of purpose is misunderstood by them all. We look to Christian schools for really good education. It seems to me if Dr. Monroe in his planning for the betterment of education in China would take into his view these conditions which are almost universal and are very fundamental—for the lack of success of modern education is most significant for the future of China—it would be very much to the point. I believe it would be much better if most government schools today were entirely closed. It would be better, I believe, for the country at large and for the future leadership of China. They are doing their best to teach dishonesty and deception and are not building up character that is going to make a good and strong China. It seems to me something very radical and fundamental should be done to meet this appalling situation in government schools. What this Chinese educator says—and he is no longer a youth—is mild compared with what can be said and what is frequently said to us by our graduates trying to work in government schools. If character is of any value in building up a nation then certainly Chinese government schools are doing very little to help, but rather are a positive evil from that point of view."

Willard Straight Research Fellowship for China

The Institute of International Education, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has just announced the creation of Willard Straight Research Fellowship for China carrying a stipend of G.$2,000 a year for three years, the money being donated by Mrs. Straight in honor of her husband, who for many years was connected with the American diplomatic service and with American business and financial affairs in China. The scholarship is to be administered by Mr. Roger S. Greene of the Rockefeller Foundation, Kennett S. Latourette of Yale University, R. V. D. Magoffin of New York University, Paul Monroe of Columbia University, Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College and Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education. The scholarship is open to both men and women and applicants must be American citizens. Applicants for the scholarship must agree to spend the entire three years in a special study of Chinese subjects and must evince, "a definite purpose to specialize on China with a view to taking as a life work either research in Chinese, or teaching Oriental subjects, or journalism dealing with Far Eastern subjects."

Extraterritoriality and the Opium Question

BY DR. SAO-KE ALFRED SZE

Note: In view of the interest which has been aroused in China by the International Opium Conference at Geneva we are publishing herewith the complete statement dealing with the relationship of opium smuggling and extraterritoriality which was made by the Chinese Minister to the United States, who served as China's chief delegate at the Geneva Conference.

CHINA comes to the Conference with the earnest desire to cooperate to the extent of her sovereign powers with the other nations in the attempt to solve the serious problems connected with the misuse of opium, of the derivatives from opium, and of other narcotic drugs. Beyond other nations China has suffered, and still is suffering, from the acts of individuals over whom she has not had, and does not have, effective control by reason of the obligation that has been imposed upon her to concede extraterritorial rights to the nationals of certain of the Powers with which she has treaty relations.

Opium is not indigenous to China but was introduced into the country from abroad.

When the practice of smoking opium became widespread, and was seen to be an evil, the Chinese government sought for many years to prevent the entrance of the drug into the country. Its importation was prohibited by law. Smuggling, however, continued; China's attempt to curtail this smuggling did not meet with the cooperation of those Powers whose nationals were engaged in the traffic, and in fact, the controversies that arose out of this effort of the Chinese government to protect its own people against a practice that was debauching them was the immediate, if not the sole, cause of the first war in which China became unfortunately engaged with European Powers. As a result of this war, China was compelled to grant extraterritorial rights to the nationals of the Treaty Powers living within her borders and to submit to the dictation of Foreign Powers as to what goods might or might not be imported into China and the customs dues that might be levied thereupon, with the result that, within a few years, the importation of opium without limit as to amount was legalised.

Following upon this, the Chinese people, seeing that the product of the foreign grown poppy was not to be excluded, began, to an increasing extent, to cultivate the plant.

The smoking of opium continued, however, to be recognised as an evil, and, finally, in 1907, China obtained from the British government, from whose Indian possessions came most of the opium that was imported, an agreement that each year, of a period of ten years, it would reduce the total amount of opium exported from India by an amount equal to one tenth of the amount then being exported to China, upon condition that the Chinese government, upon its part, would *pari passu*, bring to an end the cultivation of the poppy in China.

China Wants Suppression of Opium

Certain of the foreigners who were concerned in the negotiation of this agreement have since frankly confessed that they had little expectation that China would be able to carry out her part of the agreement, but, to their surprise, and to that of the entire world, the Chinese government, aided by the public opinion of the most enlightened of her people, was able to do this, with the result, that, in 1917, the production of opium in China had come practically to an end, and Great Britain agreed that henceforth no Indian opium was to be exported to China. This has meant that, since that time, no opium, except in minute quantities for medicinal or scientific use, has been legally introduced into China, for, with the other opium producing countries, especially Turkey and Persia, China has no treaties that limit her right to control imports.

At the present time, no Power is more concerned than is China that, from the proceedings of this Conference, agreements should result which will hasten the movement for the total suppression of the use of prepared opium. She is concerned as to the welfare of the Chinese people living outside China as well as of those living within her own borders.

It is clear that this result cannot be hoped for without the whole-hearted cooperation of all the Powers which have territorial interests in the Far East. China frankly admits, and greatly regrets, that, due to temporary disturbed political conditions within her own borders, there has been, to a certain extent, a recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy and of the production and use of prepared opium. This fact no doubt complicates and renders somewhat more difficult the solution of the problem with which the Conference is concerned, but it is to be borne in mind that this is but one element in the present situation, and that, serious as it is to the Chinese people living in China, it is of general or international significance only insofar as Chinese-produced opium finds its way outside of the borders of China, and there is no certain evidence that this occurs to a very great extent. It will, therefore, be unwise as well as unjust to China, should the fact of the recrudence of the production and use of prepared opium in China be made an excuse for non-action on the part of the Powers, or in any way allowed to discourage them from making every possible effort to bring to an end, within their several jurisdictions, the smoking of opium or the export of opium which will be used for that purpose. Equally it is to be hoped that the Powers will not feel justified in remitting their efforts to prevent practices upon the part of their nationals which render more difficult the task which confronts China in her endeavor to suppress, within China, the production and use of prepared opium.

The Chinese delegation does not believe that any good will result from unconstructive criticism of each other upon the part of the Powers represented in this Conference, and, therefore, it is not disposed to mention in a fault-finding way certain of the evils, serious though they are, from which the Chinese people, in and outside of China, are suffering by reason of the foreign-grown opium that is smuggled into China, and also by reason of the great amount of foreign manufactured narcotic drugs which are illegally introduced into and sold in China. This debauching traffic is for the most part carried on by nationals of foreign Powers. This situation of affairs with reference to the smuggling of narcotic drugs is mentioned in this first Conference only because its effect is greatly to increase the difficulty of the task of the Chinese government in its efforts to enforce its laws which prohibit absolutely the production or the smoking of prepared opium. Reports have come from Provincial authorities that almost in proportion as they succeed in stamping out the smoking of opium, there is a recourse, especially by the poorer classes, these smuggled—in narcotic drugs. Thus, in a recent letter to the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking, His Excellency Wang Cheng-Pin, Civil Governor of the metropolitan province of Chihli, says: "There are signs, I believe, if I am not too optimistic, that the opium evil may be stamped out in my province before long. But it is regretted that the greater the success of opium suppression in our Chihli, the more prevailing is the narcotic problem. This traffic in morphia, Chintan or White pills is more pernicious than opium to our Chihli people. China does not manufacture narcotics. The morphia, cocaine, heroin all come from abroad." If this be a true statement, and there is no reason for believing that it is not, it is evident that the enforcement of the laws in China against the production and use of prepared opium will be carried on under very discouraging conditions so long as effective steps are not taken greatly to lessen if not wholly to put an end to illicit trade in narcotic drugs.

Cooperation of all Governments Needed

Just as China hopes and expects that the other Powers will take such action as will render more easy the solution of her own problem with reference to opium and narcotic drugs, or at least that they will place no hindrances in his way, so, reciprocally, she stands ready to do all that lies within her power to facilitate the efforts of other governments to suppress the smoking of opium and the illicit use of narcotic durgs within their several jurisdictions.

Upon her part, China gives assurance that, when the present disturbed political conditions in her territory come to an end, and a government with more effective administrative powers is established, the production and use of prepared opium will, in fact, be prevented. This will be one of the first reforms to which such a government will address itself. That she will then be able to repeat her remarkable achievement of the period from 1907 to 1917, there can be no reasonable doubt. Enlightened public opinion in China is now more widespread than it then was, and is equally united in the belief that the smoking of opium is morally and physically debasing to those who indulge in it. Since 1907, the extension of education along modern lines has been very rapid. The doctrines, too, of scientific hygiene and medicine have become more generally known, and thus, when the Chinese government finds itself happily enabled again to secure a more rigid enforcement of its laws and decrees throughout the provinces, it will have its efforts

supported by an enlightened public opinion, even more strongly than it was during the years from 1907 to 1917. The International Anti-Opium Association in one of its most recent publications-"Letters from Chinese Statesmen and Leaders on the Present Opium Conditions in China" has this to say of China's achievement of those years. "When we consider the difficulties that lay in the way of this reform, such as the enormous numbers who had acquired the opium habit, the moral weakness brought on by the habitual use of the drug, the physical sufferings and dangers irreparable from a cure, the large amount of capital invested in the trade, the great profits easily made, the many engaged in it, both Chinese and foreign capitalists, agriculturalists, merchants and alike, and also the important revenues in China and India, it does seem as if the impossible had been accomplished, and throughout the whole civilised world the Chinese government and people were credited with having wrought a moral reformation almost parallel in the history of the world." China then had the especial sympathy and aid of Great Britain, India and the United States. She now hopes for the same sympathy and cooperation not only from these States but also from the other Powers.

As evidence of this aid and cooperation China asks not only that, as has already been indicated, the other Powers should do all that is within their ability to prevent the entrance of narcotic drugs into illicit trade, but that they should take avery possible step to bring to a speedy end the use of prepared opium in their several Far Eastern territories.

To this end, China asks of the Powers:—

(1) That the smoking of prepared opium be declared in unqualified terms to be a harmful and therefore illegitimate use of opium.

(2) That the importation of opium into their several territories for other than strictly medicinal and scientific uses be at once forbidden, or where this is not immediately practicable, that such importation be progressively curtailed each year and be wholly forbidden within a definite and brief period which shall be agreed upon.

(3) That the exportation of opium for other than strictly medical or scientific purposes be at once forbidden or, where this is not immediately practicable, that such exportation be progressively curtailed each year and be wholly forbidden within a definite and brief period which shall be agreed upon.

(4) That these undertakings with regard to the importation and exportation of opium be applied to the colonies and other dependencies or the agreeing Powers.

(5) That the use of prepared opium by those of the Chinese race as well as by other persons subject to their respective territorial jurisdictions be forbidden, but that there be excepted from this prohibition, persons who, because of age, or long habituation to the use, may, upon proper medical grounds, require special treatment.

In conclusion it is to be said, that, as was emphasized at the second session of this Conference, the Chinese government attaches great value to the force of enlightened public opinion in rendering effective whatever attempts may be made to correct or lessen the evils from which the peoples of the world are suffering by reason of the improper use of opium, of its derivatives, and of other narcotic drugs. For this reason principally the Delegation for which I speak has earnestly desired that the proceedings of this Conference should be public in the fullest sense of the word.

Statement of Dr. Sze, November 7

I am now, as I have always been, anxious and eager to see that the labors of this Conference shall come to an early and successful conclusion with results compatible with the high aims of the League under whose auspices this Conference is held with the results acceptable to all, fulfilling the aim of all of us to suppress effectively the use of opium at an early and definite date in order to put an end to the harmful effects from which humanity at present is suffering. With the object as I above stated, I do not propose to take up a great deal of your time to-day. Upon receipt last night of those parts of the minutes of yesterday's meetings, I lost no time in studying them in order that I might make an early reply to those questions that require immediate attention. I shall dwell to-day, therefore, upon some aspects of the statement made by the British Delegate yesterday.

If one should criticise my statement of last Wednesday upon the ground that it contains no constructive suggestions, I am constrained to say that I find still less constructive suggestions in the statement to which I am referring.

With reference to the statement of the British Delegate, I shall take two or three of its aspects which require our immediate attention and leave the other points to be taken up on future appropriate occasions. Sir Malcolm Delevingne asks me the question; What grounds have we for accepting the assurances that I have given that as soon as a stable government is established in China, the suppression of cultivation of opium and its use will be one of its first tasks to be effectively undertaken? The same question was asked at the Conference held at Shanghai in 1909 and again at the Hague Conference in 1912. The record the Chinese government made from 1907 to 1917 is the best evidence that such apprehension need not be held. Furthermore, look at the Province of Shansi with a population of over 11 million people and an area of over 81,000 square miles-what has been accomplished in such an important province under such unfavorable conditions no can certainly be duplicated in other provinces when the general conditions in China become better. Furthermore, when the government finds itself in a better position to enforce its will, it will be supported by a public opinion much stronger and more enlightened than it was during the period of 1907 to 1917. As I stated on Wednesday, popular education is making rapid strides in its progress, so are the sciences of medicine, hygiene, etc., Evidence of the wide spread and growing public opinion opposed to the cultivation of the poppy is abundant; and some of it, as I understand, is in the possession of the Secretariat.

Extraterritoriality and Opium

Sir Malcolm Delevingne asks me as to the relationship between extra-territoriality and the problem we are discussing, the statement made by Siamese Delegate has amply shown that there is a connection, and I would say that in China, as is perhaps fairly well known, the enforcement of laws against smuggling in the Consular Courts is not uniform and that in some of them, the penalties imposed are by no means commeasurate with the gravity of the offences committed; and, in some cases, there is even an absence of the necessary laws. To be fair, as I have always tried to be, I make no criticism against the British and the American Consular Courts.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne expressed the hope that I would suggest some way of solving the problem of the recrudescence of cultivation of opium in China. The laws which China now has are comprehensive and stringent; they have been tried and found adequate. The policy as expressed in these laws has not been altered and will never be altered. Whatever may be said against the militarists, no reproach may be justly directed against the policy of the Central government. In the meantime, as we have good reason to expect, measures will be devised by this Conference to improve the general situtation in the Far East and regulate the use of prepared opium with a view to effective suppression. This will react favorably upon China. I note that Sir Malcolm Delevingne remarks that the recrudescence of the cultivation of opium in China is a dominant factor in the Far Eastern situation. As I have said before, while the situation reacts on other territories in the Far East, there are equally if not more important factors in the situation and among these are:—the continued official sanction of the use of prepared opium in other Far Eastern territories and the increasing flood of illicit narcotic drugs poured into the Far East, and especially into China. The bearing of this last factor upon the opium situation in China, I have already referred to.

The need of money by the militarists has been one of the causes leading them to the acquiescence in or encouragement of cultivation of opium. With this money, a good part of it has been used to buy arms introduced from abroad. As the situation improves, this need will decrease and with it the temptation of cultivating opium.

A Conference of the leaders of different parties and sections of China is about to be convened in Peking with a view to discussing plans for immediate unification. The Delegation is telegraphing to the government that the matter of suppressing opium cultivation and its use should be one of the items on their agenda.

China, at present, needs especially the sympathy and good will of the other Powers. I repeat with all the earnestness in my power what I said the other day:—

"China then (1907-1917) had the especial sympathy and aid of Great Britain, India and the United States. She now hopes for the same sympathy not only from these states but also from the other Powers."

A little over a century ago, a great American statesman, Benjamin Franklin, while on a mission for his country in Europe, wrote in one of his famous dispatches:—

"Injuries as well as benefits, received in time of distress and weakness, both national and individual, makes a deep and lasting impression."

The Recent Tong War in New York

BY S. H. SOMERTON
World-wide News Association

THE Tong War which for a short time competed with the presidential election campaign for the first pages of the daily newspapers is ended. The revival of the battling between the two factions which resulted in a score of killings was more or less a mystery to many readers of the daily newspapers and few knew what it was all about. The On Leong Tong and the Hip Sing meant nothing else than mysterious Chinese characters and no more than a sign on a Chop Suey restaurant.

The authorities responsible for law and order, however, were not slow in taking the matter in hand when the first reports of an impending war were heard. The matter of citizens fighting out their disputes with weapons is reprehensible enough, but when aliens here take the same course, more difficulties appear and action more drastic is needed, particularly against those barred from the shores of the republic by the Asiatic Exclusion Law.

Well informed people familiar with the facts say that cause of the war was due to the acceptance by the Hip Sing Tong of fourteen former renegade members of the On Leong Tong into their secret ranks and also the opening of Hip Sing branches in the spheres of interest which the On Leong claimed in such centers as Pittsburgh, Washington and other large eastern cities. While this was the immediate cause of the conflict, the real underlying cause was the desire for an open outbreak of the bitter rivalry of many years. If they had not reached the fighting point at this time it would surely have arrived later. The justification which On Leong gave for starting the hostilities was that Hip Sing had violated an old treaty concluded in 1913 in accepting the 14 former members of the opposite party. This was construed as a violation of the treaty. The old treaty provided that neither party was to accept any member of the other side unless such member withdrew with a clean record. It appears that the 14 men were accused of embezzling On Leong funds to the extent of $40,000. The On Leong had them in their ranks as officers of trust. The renegades also organized a clique within the On Leong Tong and in the eyes of the On Leong members were rank traitors. For their own protection the On Leong claim they acted in self defense and, for the reason that the 14 men whom the Hip Sing had accepted, were proselytising On Leong members and creating a dangerous possbility of defection on a large scale.

After the fighting had gone on until October 31, and the police authorities has been powerless to act or check the killings which spread to other cities, it was readily seen by the Hip Sings that, being in the minority and with a consequent smaller war chest, the matter of getting the two factions together became less difficult. The On Leong made it a prerequisite that the renegade 14 members be expelled and that the Pittsburgh office of the Hip Sings be closed before they could discuss permanent peace. The Hip Sings felt that if negotiations were started before fighting there might have been possibilities of considering the On Leong request. But, as the matters had progressed as far as they did there appeared to be no reason why their liberty of action in accepting any members or establishing branches should be questioned by anybody.

Business in the Chinatown district, after the fighting started, was all knocked out, and the merchants of both sides were feeling the result of the fright which kept tourists away from the district and threw a general scare into everybody.

The cost of guards, legal services and the many other necessaries incidental to such a fight mounted in the hundreds of thousands of dollars in all the cities affected.

The credit for bringing the two factions together belongs solely to the Chinese Consul-General in New York City, Mr. Ziangling Chang. When the factions were finally brought together many stepped in to claim credit, but the New York newspapers freely gave the Consul General full credit. He stayed in the Chinatown districts for days at a time and had to use much diplomacy and moral suasion with both sides. His courage in virtually risking his life amidst the shooting in the district was noteworthy, because bullets were flying freely, and a killing occurred within a stone's throw of the conference while it was on.

On October 31, a two weeks armistice was accepted by both factions with temporary peace among the Chinese communities all over the United States to be proclaimed at the conclusion of the conference. Following an all night session an agreement was reached and Consul-General Chang is summoning the Chinese representatives from all the leading American cities for a conference to work out a permenent settlement to cover the two factions and their various activities in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Chang has been stationed in New York for more than three years, and has been very active in his efforts in behalf of the Chinese community, and he has had a very successful contact with American business men and public officials. He has been in demand for many public functions as a speaker, and those who have come in contact with him predict a successful career for him in the government service when he finishes his term as Consul General in New York.

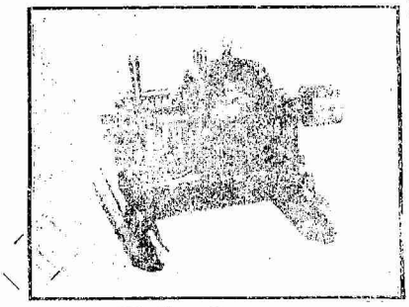
New York, November, 15, 1924.

Chinese Begin Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

BY HO CHIEH-SHIANG

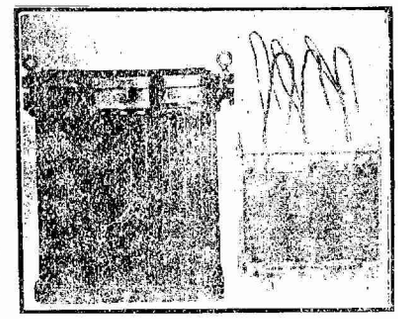
THE World War which made it difficult to obtain certain kinds of electrial equipment in China, was responsible for the starting of the first purely Chinese owned and operated factory for the production of electrical equipment and devices in Shanghai. This company was, to the best of the writer's knowledge, the first factory of the kind to be established in Shanghai and its present name is the Whason Electrical Manufacturing Company located on Yuchow and Tangshan Roads.

The story of the beginning of this enterprise is most interesting and admirably demonstrates how a need often produces a product even when there is no technical knowledge available. Before the establishment of the factory none of the men had had any previous experience in the production of electrical machinery. The promoters of the enterprise, G. D. Yih of Ningpo, now managing director was a piece-goods broker; C. Y. Yang, now designing engineer was an accountant in a Shanghai shop who accidentally came into possession of a book on physics and C. Y. Yuen, also from Ningpo was a grocery merchant who had no knowledge of engineering, but did have some capital. In addition to these men there is also K. C. Tsao, engineer-in-chief who received his education in the self-made school of experience. The staff consists of five sub-engineers and some three hundred laborers.



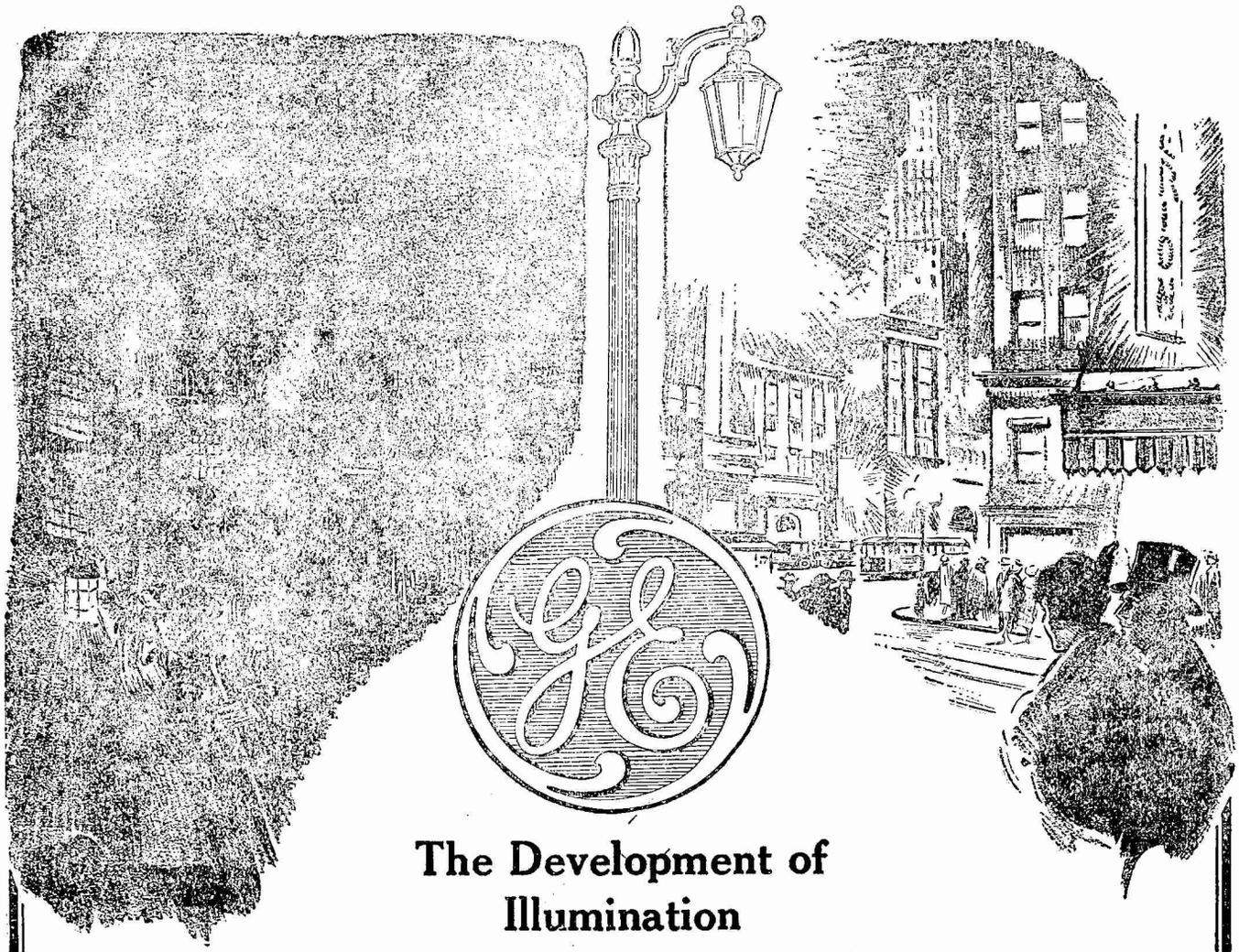
Plating Dynamos
(Product of the Factory)

The story of the starting of the factory is equally interesting. From 1914 to 1919 during the course of the World War it exceedingly difficult to obtain certain kinds of electrical equipment in Shanghai owing to the fact that factories in other lands were engaged in war work and factories in Germany and Belgium, which previously had supplied materials to China were cut off by the Allied blockade. One of the articles practically impossible to import was the electric meter, previously imported largely from Germany. One of the promoters of the factory finally purchased one from one of the municipal plants in Shanghai and with the assistance of four copper-smiths was finaly able to understand its secrets. Then an imitation of the original was made and since it worked without trouble, the manufacture was started and thus was born the idea which today is turning out not only meters, but motors, switch-boards and other equipment even to cooking utensils to the annual amout of something like $350,000.



Current Transformer
(Product of the Factory)

The plant occupies an area of approximately seven Chinese mow and is easily accessible. On the present premises, only three buildings are used which include works, general office and warehouse. They are not very propossessing but as the writer was told, plans are in progress to erect an entirely new establishment twice as large as the existing



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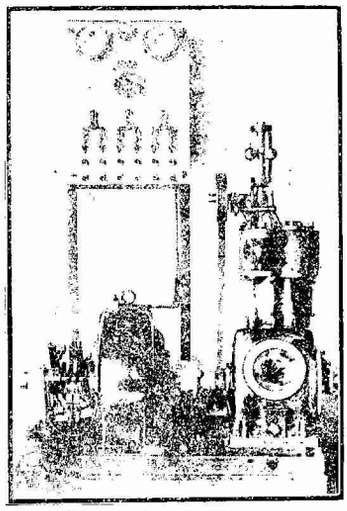
31-051

one. More space will be provided for both plant and for the accomodation of workers. Until then the manufacture of electrical appliances on a larger scale will not be a possibility. At present, the internal affairs of the factory is divided into six departments, namely, dynamo department, switch-board department, transformer department, electrical fan department and current limiters department. Each of these departments is under the charge and supervision of an experienced engineer who is considered to be well-versed in the manufacture of that particular kind of article and each department is equipped with a complete set of modern machines.



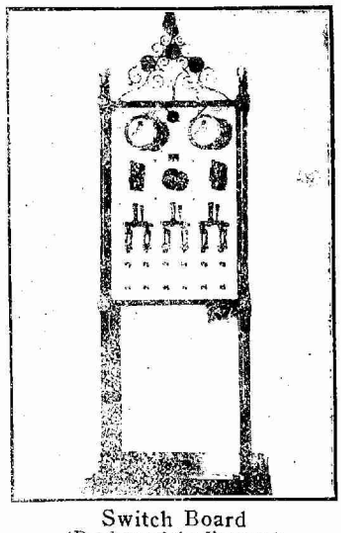
Steam Engine direct
(Product of the factory)

A large part of the machinery has been imported from England, America and Germany, but some of it is of this own manufacture.

There are at least fifty large machines worth mentioning, comprising thirteen latches, fifteen press machines, ten drill presses, three gear-cutting machines, five automatic screw machines and several shearing machines, among which are found several imported from the United States from factories with which the Company usually has business relations. When the writer, accompanied by Mr. Yih, the manager, looked over the plant, Mr. Yih remarked about one big latch, saying, "that would have probably cost us something like six thousand dollars if it had been imported from a foreign country, but we made it here at only a half of that price." Mr. Yih's remarks in this connection is quite siginficant and indicative of future possibilities in machinery manufacture.

Like the equipment the raw materials are also importations from the above mentioned countries, but native products are also utilized. The steel sheets which are used for the manufacture of current transformers and volt transformers are supplied chiefly by the U. S. Steel Products Company and the insulation materials come from the American Insulation Material Company. Double cotton cover and copper wire is imported from England. Iron and brass are of native production, the former largely supplied by the Hah Yeh-Ping Iron and Steel works at Hankow.

The factory has been able to produce many different kinds of electrical equipment of good workmanship and quality. Direct and alterating current dynamos, motors up to 25 K.W., direct coupled steam generating sets of 4 K. W. for steam-ships, oil cooled transformers up to a capacity of 200 K. V. A. supplied to various native lighting companies, high and low tension switchboards usualy measuring 14 ft. in length and 5 ft. high, which include all parts for the front and back of the boards and from measuring instruments to terminals, are the large and principal products of the factory.



Switch Board
(Product of the Factory)

Ampere meters and volt meters for direct and alternating currents are also manufactured in large numbers. Rectifiers for all ordinary voltages are made largely for electric motor vehicles. These sell at the price of Tls. 45 each. A neat type of radiator is made in three sizes 1½, 2, and 2½ kilowatts. In addition, electrical fans, ceiling and desk, are manufactured for meeting the demands of summer weather. Cooking and heating utensils are among the minor, but useful products of the factory.

All these articles are displayed for sale in an office at A 108 Broadway where wholesale orders are given prompt attention. They all are highly finished and virtually the equal of foreign commodities. On account of their fine quality and low price they claim a very good market in all parts of China. The factory deals with practically all the lighting and steam ship companies in the cities of the Yangtze valley. A considerable volume of business is transacted and yields the management a handsome profit. Many foreign firms in Shanghai are among the steady customers of the factory and it is believed that the firm has great possibilities for the future.

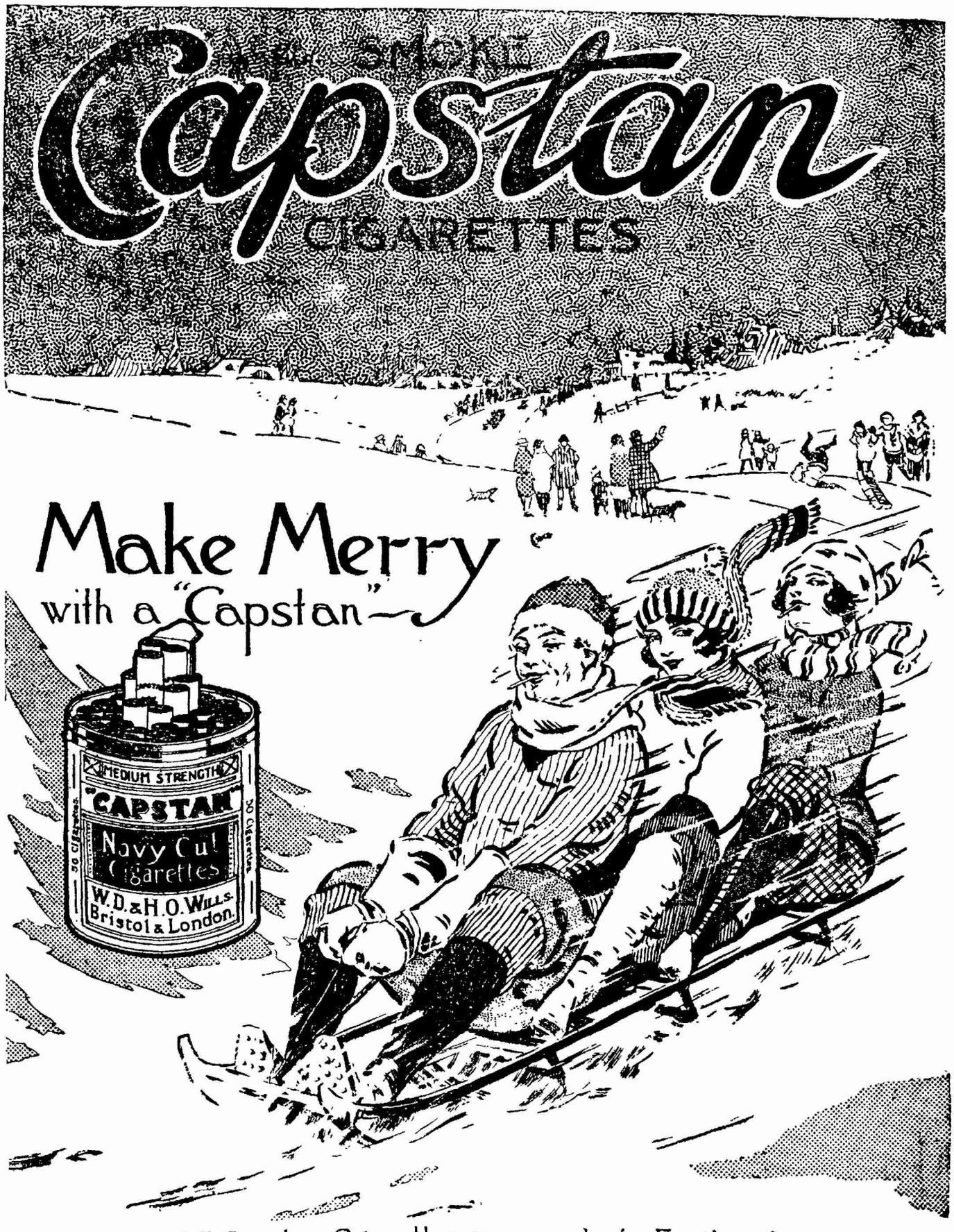
Shanghai, December 6, 1924.

31-052

Who's Who in China

Mr. Liu Chen-hua 劉振華

Mr. Liu Chen-hua was born in Wanhsien, Chihli Province, in 1890. He entered the Yu Teh School of Paoting from which he graduated in 1912. After a year and a half spent in the Peking Government University he was one of eight students who won four-year scholarships to the Hongkong University. He entered as a Freshman in the Mechanical Engineering Department, in 1914. Four years later he was rewarded for his diligence by graduating as Bachelor of Science, with First Class honors. His notes and papers were sent for the inspection of the London University authorities, who pronounced them of the highest excellence. Hongkong University also forwarded records of his work to the National Board of Education in Peking. Mr. Liu went to Tientsin in 1918, to become Professor of Prime Movers and Machine Designs. At Yu Teh he remained three years, giving special courses in Workshop Appliances and other technical branches and organized the Yu Teh Iron Works as a department of the school. About one hundred students were sent to France as a result of Mr. Liu's untiring efforts. During this stay in Paoting he also found time to invent two irrigating machines which later were awarded certificates of honor by the government Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Chihli Provincial Exhibition of Engineering Products, held in Tientsin. In 1921 Mr. Liu accepted the Chair of Physics, Farm Motors and Farm Machinery in the newly established Hopei University at Paoting, and later assumed the Presidency of Peiyang University in Tientsin, which he holds at the present time. Mr, Liu has been an untiring worker with the pen. He has written in Chinese the following books which have been published in Shanghai by the Commercial Press. "Applied Mechanics" (now in its third edition), "Steam Engines", and "Internal Combustion Engines". He is the author of a textbook on Physics, for university classes, which will soon be published, and he is at present engaged in preparing a volume entitled "Farm Motors and Farm Machinery."



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Men and Events

Russel Olsen, formerly of the U. S. Steel Products Company, has recently returned to Shanghai from home leave. Mr. Olsen is now a member of the staff of Arkell and Douglass, Incorporated.

B. W. Fleisher of the Japan *Advertiser* and *Trans-Pacific* of Tokio arrived in Shanghai this week on a business trip. Mr. Fleisher plans to spend some time in North China, before returning to Japan. He is stopping at the Majestic Hotel.

Mrs. J. S. Potter, wife of Mr. Potter of the Asia Realty Company, Shanghai, sailed from San Francisco recently in company with her son, expecting to arrive in Shanghai December 19. Mrs. Potter has been in California visiting her parents for the past six months.

C. J. Doughty, formerly with Andersen, Meyer and Company, announces the opening of C. J. Doughty and Company, 7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai. The C. J. Doughty and Company are successors, to the Shanghai Heating Plumbing and Well Digging Company, formerly at No. 32 Brennan Road.

The Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce, is planning to hold a luncheon in honor of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister at Peking, who is now enroute to Shanghai from America. The luncheon will be held at the American Club, Wednesday, December 17, at 12: 15 o'clock.

Black, Wilson and Company, architects and engineers have opened offices for service, at 24 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, according to an announcement sent out. The organization is a company doing architectural and engineering work and is a construction materials purchasing agency. J. H. Black, is presdent; J. M. Wilson, vice-president; and J. V. Latimer, secretary and treasurer.

According to a news despatch from America more than thirty Chinese students who were sent to the United States by the Ministry of Education and Communications, are without funds which is one of the results of the recent fighting in China. According to a statement of one of the students at Columbia University, they have appealed to the Chinese Mission in Washington for transportation back to China.

The International Walking Race which took place on Sunday, December 7, resulted in a win for W. J. Young, a member of the Irish team, for the independent race, and also first place for the entire Irish team. The various nationalities competing and the order in which they finished were: Irish, 14 points; British, 32 points; French 46 points; Japanese, 51 points; and Portuguese, no places. At the finish of the race the trophies were presented by Dr. W. O 'Hara, president of the club.

Columbia University, N. Y., conducted an exhibition of Chinese achievment in art and culture under the auspices of the Chinese department, from November 14 to December 13, inclusive. The purpose of the art exhibit was to make some of China's paintings and art treasures available for a time to the public and to arrange them to show the development of various forms of Chinese art from the earliest times down to the present. Many of some of the most valuable Chinese paintings in the world are in private collections in New York city. The volunteers from the Chinese Students Club of Columbia University acted as hosts and ushers.

A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend, Ind., has mailed to friends in Shanghai copies of a handsomely bound book covering the history of the development of the Studebaker Campany since its establishment in 1830 by John Studebaker, who was a descendant of an old Dutch family which emigrated to the United States from Rotterdam, Holland in 1736. The story is so typical of the development of many leading American industries in that it started as a small blacksmith and wagon-making shop and in time developed into one of the leading wagon-making factories in the United States. Then when the motor came, the firm went into this line and now is one of the leading motor manufacturing industries in the world.

The International Student Fellowship planned to hold a banquet at the McTyeire School, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, on Friday evening, December 12, at 7 o'clock. This organization has grown since its inauguration and now represents four active chapters of different schools, including: McTyeire School, Tung Wen College, St. John's University, and the Shanghai American School. The total membership is more than 150 and includes Japanese, Chinese, English, Koreans, and Americans. The purpose of the club is entirely social and the club plans to hold various entertainments during the school year, one an American night, Japanese night, Chinese night, etc. The program on Friday night included some hurmorous act presented by the different schools present. The Carlton orchestra played during the Chinese dinner served the guests.

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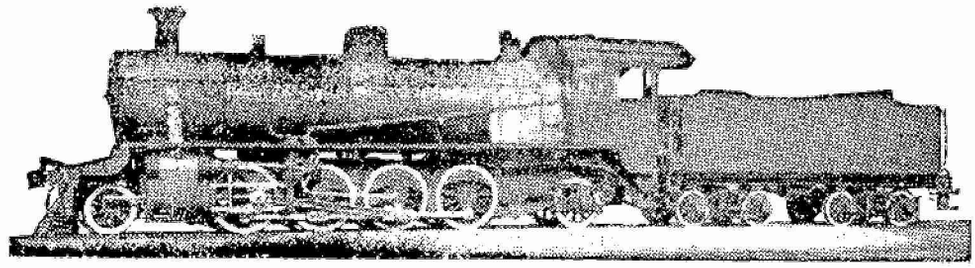

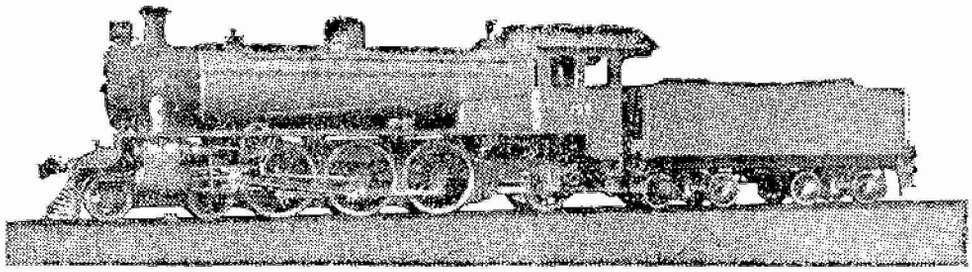

Consolidation Type
Built 1919 & 1921

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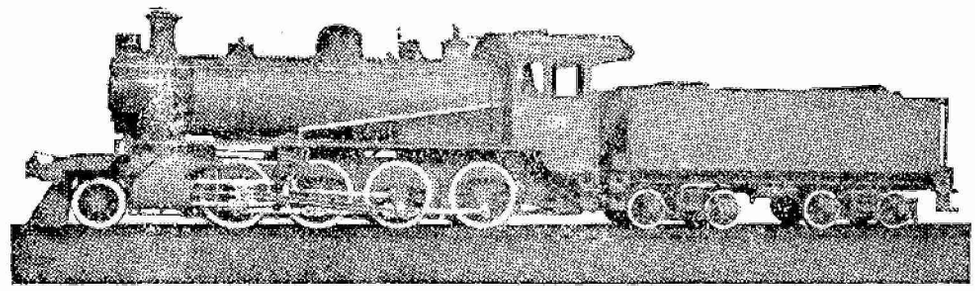
Pacific Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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WHIST MAH JONG

31-056

News from Central China

Rev. Arne Anda, of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission in Sichwan, Honan, who was kidnapped by bandits while traveling from Sichwan to Mateng, is still in capitivity, and no word has been had directly from him. He is a young man of thirty and has been in China for about three years.

The state of war existing between Tsai Chen-hsun, governor of Kiangsu, and Generals Fang Beng-jen and Chang Teh-hsiang, is continuing although peace negotiations are being conducted by General Wu King-piao, Garrison Commissioner of Kiukiang. Martial law is in force in Nanchang and machine guns are mounted on the city wall. Families of all northern officials have left long ago, while Tsai's own family have departed for Shanghai. Appeals have been sent to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui by Tsai urging that instructions be issued to halt the hostile movement of his opponents.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has evacuated Loyang which has been attacked by Shensi and Shansi troops directed by Hu Ching-yi. Accompanied by Chang Fu-lai and Li Chi-cheng, governors of Honan, Marshal Wu arrived at Sintien near Chikungshan from Chengchow on December 3. Sintien is on the border of Hupeh and Honan, and is not very far from Hankow. However, it is reported that Wu may retire to private life, and may not come to Hankow again. Wu is also alleged to have wired Tuan Chi-jui to stop the attack on him by Hu Ching-yi's troops, suggesting that he will obey any arrangement made by Tuan. The various organizations in Hankow have sent a telegram to Wu opposing his coming as a military commander, but welcoming him in case Wu chooses to come as a private citizen retired from political life.

Definite news has been received that Misses Ingeborg Nystul, and Elizabeth Berglund of the Augustana Synod Mission of Juchow, Honan, have not escaped from Juchow during the recent looting of that city. The other Juchow missionaries have successfully escaped to Kiahsien. Misses Ingeborg and Berglund are not molested in Juchow, but are not allowed to leave the city.

V. Smith, Deputy Postal Commissioner of Hankow, was elected at the last meeting Worshipful Master of the Far Cathay Lodge for the year 1925. The installation ceremony took place on December 3, F. S. Reynolds officiating. The ceremony was followed by a dinner in the Victoria Hall.

The following new officers were elected at the last meeting of the Hankow Post of the American Legion to serve until April:—Commander: Don Burdick; Vice Commander: R. L. Gregory; and Finance Officer, G. L. Burke. Adjutant Will Storms, and Service Officer H. H. Braun constitute the balance of the executive committee.

The upper Yangtze season is now closed to large steamers, although smaller vessels are continuing their sailings. The freight rates have jumped from Tls. 10 per bale of cotton yarn to Tls. 16 with plenty of cargo offering. Two new boats have been built by the Kiangnan Dockyard in Shanghai for C. R. Cox Co. who is now operating a fleet of six new boats of the latest designs.

Hankow is facing serious shortage of coal. The usual supplies from the northern provinces have been cut temporarily due to the absence of freight cars on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Repeated petitions have been sent by local merchants to railway authorities, but without effect. Appeals have been made to the governor of Wuchang but the latter assured the public that traffic on the Peking-Hankow line will be normal within two weeks.

The Chinese newspapers in Hankow are opposing the development of the Jardine estate in the suburb of Hankow by Jardine Matheson & Co. The proposed estate of Jardine is located in the Chinese territory beyond the Hankow Foreign Race Club. The Jardine scheme consists of the city park community with the estate divided into lots for foreign residences. Chinese are also allowed into the proposed Jardine Estate. The Chinese papers allege that this is the first step in the attempt to secure an international concession in Hankow.

A new company is reported to have been organized in Chungking to engage in fish business in the Yangtze valley. The company is capitalised at $10,000, and will build fishing boats and refrigerators.

E. McD. Gale, auditor of the Salt Gabelle, who was formerly stationed in Hankow and Changsha but until recently at Kirin and Heilungkiang, has been transferred back to Hankow. Mr. Gale has made valuable reforms in the salt administration, and holds the rank equivalent to Salt Commissioner.

Hankow, December 6, 1924.

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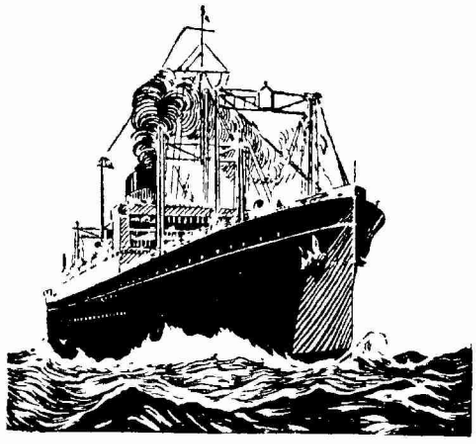

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31-057

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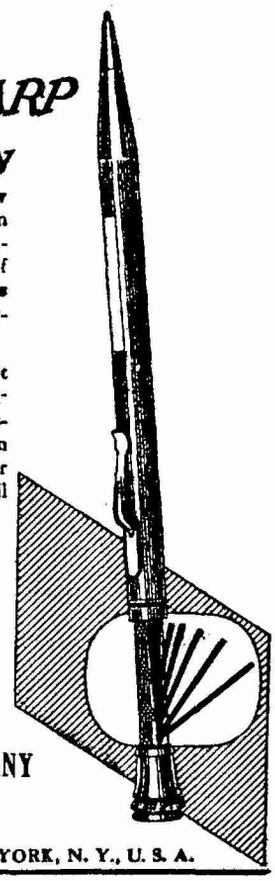

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News from South China

The Kuomintang Reds in Canton are again giving alarms that the British naval authorities in China are trying to interfere with Canton police jurisdiction along the West River. It appears that several British firms in Shameen have recently placed silk orders with some factories in Long-sum City, which the Reds attempted to loot on November 17 but did not meet the success expected. In order to ship the silk from Long-sum last week to Canton, it was necessary to do so under British naval protection through the arrangement of the Shameen firms. It is this naval escort of silk shipment that is given as the cause for alarm.

The Reds in Fatshan a few days ago shot one Lau Hee, a *foki* of the Fook Shing Rice Company, the members of which are now being held by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's men for $20,000 fine, for having opposed the introduction of Bolshevism there. At the same time the village Volunteers have captured three Reds for looting.

The Reds in Kumchuk, near Canton, have not been so successful as those in Fatshan in exacting funds from the people under the pretext that many of them are Merchant Volunteers. On November 24, two Reds were captured and five killed or seriously wounded, when they attempted to interfere with the ordinary trade of the people.

During the week just closing the Reds were somewhat fortunate at looting, along the West River. Several days ago the Reds near Loting-kong succeeded in taking more than 20 freight junks loaded with goods belonging to merchants, including a passenger junk, the *Shun Lee*, the purser of which, Tseng Chi, together with 20 passengers, was captured.

Motor cars mounted on rails running between Shumchun and Sheklung is now a feature along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad these days, owing to suspension of regular railroad traffic. A single trip will cost four dollars for each passenger, and three trips are running daily.

The Orphanage at Fati, Canton, partly supported by the Canton Muncipality and partly by public subscriptions, to which the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company contributes regularly, one dollar to every case of cigarettes it imports into Canton, is now suffering real need, on account of the disturbed condition in Canton. The Municipality has been many months behind in its appropriations, while the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, now suspending business in Canton because of Kuomintang workers boycotting its products, is unable to turn in so large a fund regularly as under ordinary circumstances. The Orphanage has more than 600 boys who are taught primary school subjects and a trade, such as rattan work, carpentry, and others.

L. C. Lee, editor of the Canton *Gazette* and a private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is preparing to leave Canton for the North, where his chief is expected at Tientsin shortly, according to the *Shun Pao*.

The Luen Yee Sha, an overseas Chinese Kuomintang club, is so sure of a people's convention to be called in Peking soon that it has already decided to appoint five representatives to represent South China.

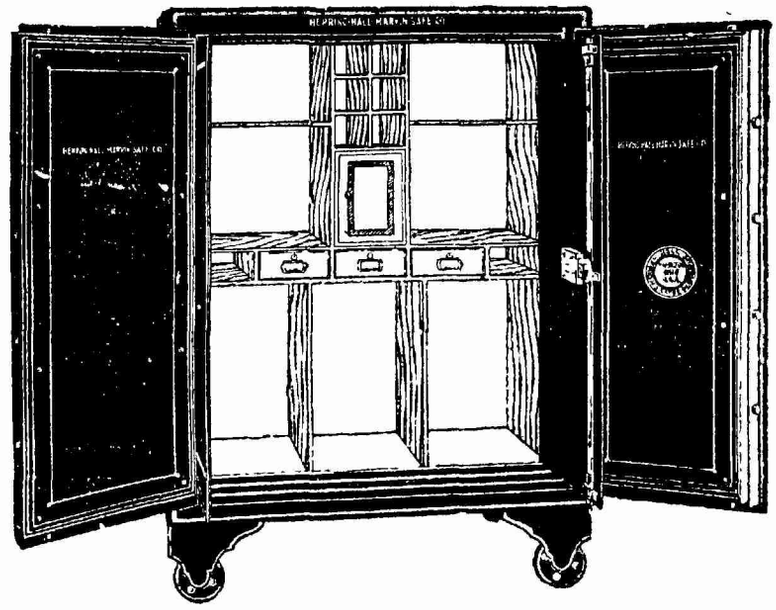
Long-sum City, a great silk center near Canton, where the Reds attempted to loot on November 17 but not wholly successful, is now free of the Kuomintang elements. In the conflict between the Reds and the local Merchants Volunteers, the casualty of the last few days reached the 100 mark, both suffering to about the same extent. The factories in several cases have been badly damaged.

To raise $1,500,000 for the proposed Northern Expedition, an undertaking which the Reds under Dr. Sun Yat-sen must continue to agitate in order procure a seat for their chief in the much talked of conference in Tientsin, the Red Governor in Canton is considering another war levy of $500 on each large business firm, giving in return an equivalent sum in Central Bank notes, paper money issued by the Kuomintang without any security whatever, according to a special report to the *Star*.

During the last few days more than 20 persons in Canton had been unlawfully seized one way or another, and so far only one police lieutenant, Ho Wai Mon, of the 2nd Station of the 9th District, has been arrested in connection of alleged conspiracy with culprits for the present reign of terror in Canton. Not only private households but also work shops of the Maritime Customs at Pak Hin Hok have been interfered with by the Red terrorists lately, according to a complaint of the Customs Commissioner made to the Canton Garrison Commissioner several days ago.

H. W.

Canton, November 27, 1924.



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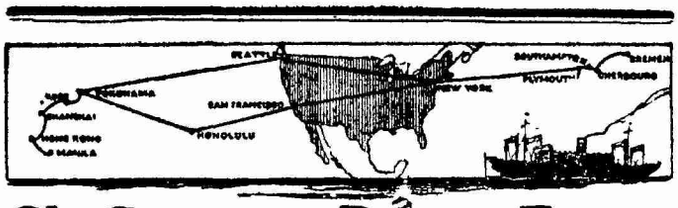

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31-060

Japan Also Represented in Peking Politics

Interest in the moves of China's militarists continue unabated and the latest telegram from Peking carries the most encouraging news that the official end of civil war in China is practically imminent. Marshal Chang Tso-lin decides to retreat to his old jurisdiction in Manchuria, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui outlines his policy, and with Wu, Pei-fu's promise of allegiance to the Central government, things should begin to settle down and shape themselves toward a strong Central government in China. It is the opinion that Dr. Sun Yat-sen who is now indisposed in Tientsin will not attempt any new schemes in Peking. Whether General Feng Yu-hsiang's interest in securing a strong position in the Cabinet in Peking will coincide with the other leaders and cause further dissention, cannot be determined. On December 9, the Protocol Ministers at Peking, drafted a note to the Chinese government calling attention to the necessity of the Chinese government observing treaty obligations, and indicates a readiness of the Powers concerned to assist China in accordance with terms of the Washington Treaty, if China's foreign obligations will be fulfilled. A Peking telegram states that Japan and Soviet are soon to resume their parley. Conditions in South China remain in an unsettled state and China's case at the Opium Conference continues to hold the interest of readers in the Far East.

Marshal Tuan Outlines His Policy at Peking

In an interview given out by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui during the week, he stated that the present revolutionary political change in China is in both nature and circumstances different from that which brought in existence the Republic of China consequent upon the fall of the Manchu Dynasty. "The appearance of the present Peking government is nothing but an internal political change, and therefore, I take the views that the recognition by the Powers of my government is entirely out of the question and that the formal recognition is merely a question of time. I am of the opinion that Dr. Sun in reality has no intention again to try and put in force what he has done in Canton, for he ought to know distinctly the difference of Peking and Canton." He continues:

"Financial Prospects"

"As regards the financial question, I admit that the Chinese government is facing great difficulties, but taken from a broader point of view, it may not be exaggeration to say that the financial prospect of the Republic of China is quite bright. The total amount of unsecured loans is estimated at no less than $600,000,000 but the payment of these loans will not be so difficult, provided their term is extended.

"As for me, I have a mind to make the development of industry the key-note of the government's financial policy, and with this end in view I am determined to do my utmost to accomplish three great enterprises, namely, communications, pasturage, and reclamation of waste-land. To carry out this plan it is essential for the government to import foreign capital. If foreign capital can be obtained, the development of industry will easily be effected. Once national wealth is increased rapidly, it is not so hard to carry out financial readjustment. If Customs revenues, salt surplus and other national revenues are readjusted, I cannot find anything to worry about.

"In view of the fact that the gold franc question is being unanimously opposed by the Chinese people, it cannot be expected that it will easily be settled. If the Chinese government should solve the question exactly in compliance with France's proposal, China will have to bear immeasurable loss. Nevertheless, we cannot help taking into consideration the fact that arrangements were made in the past between China and France, even if the demand of the French government seems rather unreasonable.

"Abolition of Inspectors-General"

"It is true that Marshal Chang Tso-lin recently addressed a telegram to me, urging the abolition of the Inspector-General system throughout the country, and accordingly I have already decided to issue a mandate in the near future, announcing the abolition of posts of Inspectors-General in all local provinces.

"I have recently received a telegram from Marshal Wu Pei-fu, expressing his determination to resign his post.

"Telegrams, which have reached me from all provinces, are unanimous in agreeing to recommend me to the post as Chief Executive of the State. Whether or not I will officially assume the Presidency will be decided as a result of the decision to be reached at the forthcoming people's conference.

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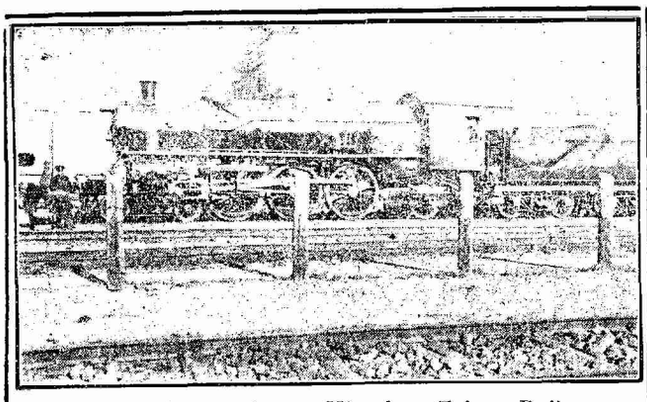

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31-062

"As for General Feng Yu-hsiang, I have given him leave of absence as he says that he is at present suffering from sickness. It seems certain, however, that he is firmly determined to resign. Despite the rumor that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will again enter the capital about the same time as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, I feel convinced that he will not come to Peking for the present."

Marshal Chang Tso-lin Back to Mukden

Following Chang Tso-lin's unexpected departure from Peking last week, for which no reason was forthcoming, he has now returned to Mukden and assumed charge of his territory there. Many rumors were current as to his departure from the Capital but it is thought he did not desire to be connected with any further *coups* of General Feng's in the Capital. Marshal Chang states his reason for attacking Wu Pei-fu, was only taken in order to save the country, but in reviewiug the fighting his sympathy was extended to the number of soldiers and people who had been killed, injured and made homeless by the useless struggle. He has decided to return to Manchuria and keep to his ground, obeying all orders of the Central government, and demonstrating that he plans to live up to his policy of non-intervention in politics on the part of the militarists.

Japan Influence in Peking

If the political events in Peking during the last month or so were characterized by a play, the players would be Chinese with Japanese prompters, is the tone of an editorial appearing recently in the Peking and Tientsin *Times* (Peking). The editorial (in part) appears as follows:

Japanese Back of Peking Politics

"We are to believe that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, with whom Japan was notoriously on friendly terms won a war against considerable odds; that he gambled in complete innocence of what was about to happen in the Capital on General Feng's "conscience;" that of his own volition he selected and put back into office and power Marshal Tuan, whose Japanese affiliations are notorious; that Dr. Sun Yat-sen found it necessary to visit Japan *en route* to the North; and finally, that the Manchu Emperor found it expedient to seek refuge in the Japanese Legation—without any wire pulling, any intrigues, or any prompting, by Japanese agents. We do not believe it. And we say that it is grotesque to ask any intelligent observer of the events of the past three months in China to take the view that China has been working out her own destiny, unprompted by, and without interference from, any foreign Power.

"Except in the few instances where Bolshevik intrigue forestalled Japan's designs, or where the Chinese agents selected proved unequal to the tasks entrusted to them, the course of events has been directed, supported, and where necessary, financed, by Japan. Of that there can no longer be any reasonable doubt.

The Plans Not Beneficial to China

"If we felt satisfied that events were working out in a manner which would ultimately prove beneficial to China, and to legitimate foreign interests in this country, we should not be tempted to criticize Japan's policy, or the secrecy—and in some instances, the duplicity—with which it was carried through, very harshly. The Treaty Powers are weary of civil strife in this country, and the anxieties and complications it invariably brings in its train. They would probably be disposed to overlook the methods employed to bring about stable government and domestic peace, if these objects were attained. No other Power could have acquired such a hold on the course of events in China without clumsy and premature betrayal of its activities. Combined intervention, mooted at the outset of the present crisis, and strenuously opposed by certain Powers, including—of course—Japan, was impracticable. The only government—other than Japan—that was prepared to take independent action, was that of Soviet Russia, whose activities would, of course, have been concentrated upon fomenting internal discord, and inflaming anti-foreign feeling. We must suppose, from what has happened up to date, that Japan's influence has been exerted not merely to further her own interests, and strengthen her grip upon China, but also to avert international complications during the process. For except among Wu Pei-fu's forces, which were fanatically anti-Japanese, there has been little evidence of anti-foreign feeling. Openly avowed hostility to, say, Britons or Americans, might have caused unwelcome and embarrassing activities, on the part of their respective governments.

Will Japan Control the Situation

The stage is now being set for a farce in Peking which ought, shortly to reveal the extent of the control that Japan

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retains over the situation. Marshal Tuan and his proteges, Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his, may be expected unquestioningly to obey the orders of the Stage Manager. It is uncertain, as yet, whether the role for which Dr. Sun has been cast is of sufficient prominence to satisfy his self-esteem. An attempt has doubtless been made to satisfy him in this respect during his visit to Japan. But he may at the last moment decide that an independent theatrical venture under Soviet auspices, will offer him wider opportunities of gaining notoriety. However anxious the Japanese may be to meet his estimate of his own importance, they may find it difficult to assign to him a part which will permit him to occupy the center of the stage, and do all the talking, while the farce is being performed. They will not, moreover, want his Bolshevik monologues to be the center of attention, even if in his case, as in that of General Feng Yu-hsiang, this should be positively his final appearance on the political stage.

There will, of course, be a certain fascination in watching the enterprising management of the Nippion Theatrical Company producing rehabilitated militarists, a Manchurian Warlord, a Christian General and Cantonese Bolsheviks, like rabbits, out of a hat, with the knowledge that there is an Emperor in reserve, should the farce appear to drag. But what is it all going to lead to? Is it really?

Cantonese Students Kidnapped

Showing that the bandits in China continue active, a telegram from Canton of December 7, states that thirty-eight Cantonese students were kidnapped by a group of pirates, from a launch. The students were going from Canton to the Canton Christian College and were held up by a group of six well dressed bandits who mingled with the students. The American Consul visited the Governor, Hu Han-min and urged immediate action taken for their release. Three of the students were paroled to carry messages but the balance were held for ransom, and the bandits were supposed to be carrying them further in to the mountains.

A *Reuter* telegram from Canton of December 9, states twenty-two captives returned to Canton College and their captors have been routed by General Li Fuh-lin's soldiers after a short fight. Two other students were found by the rescue party, leaving eight in captivity.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 2. U. S. Budget estimates a surplus of $67,984,000 for the fiscal year 1925 and a reduction of $29,000,000 in the cost of national defence.——Anglo-German Trade treaty is signed.——The *s. s. Leviathian* encounters hurricane in Atlantic.

December 3. President Coolidge in address to Congress states his opposition to joining League of Nations and cancellation of war debts and looks forward to Navy being brought to full Treaty strength.——Waterfront strike in Australia remains in a serious state.——France and Germany are proceeding with trade negotiattons toward an entente in coal, iron and steel production.

December 4. Geoffrey Archer, Governor of Uganda is appointed Governor-General of the Sudan.——M. Krassin, Soviet Ambassador is greeted by t ousands of communists upon arrival in France.——A situation of prosperity and healthy conditions in the United States is predicted by A. W. Mellon, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury.——Anglo-German Treaty secures for British subjects and companies "national" treatment in Germany in respect of taxation and shipping, and removes wartime disability of German citizens engaged in business in England.

December 5. London report says Singapore base will be pushed.——The First Opium Conference finally agrees to terms of protocol making an addition to some of agreements to meet desires of Japanese.——Meeting of Executive Council of British Empire decides to continue Wembley Exhibition in 1925.

December 6. France holds that her war debt to America should be cut down as most of it was spent in the United States.

December 7. Much excitement reigns in France over communist activities, particularly in Brittany of all places.——Austin Chamberlain and M. Herriot, as result of conversations in Paris are enabled to publish glowing report regarding Anglo-French relations.——U. S. Vice-Consul is severely hurt by Lithuanian woman at Belgrade.

December 8. In German elections the Republicans score a marked victory over the Monarchists and Reactionaries——Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain in an address in London, points out that building of Singapore Base is entirely an internal affair and does not affect other Powers.

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31-064

China Society Entertained Dr. Schurman

On October 1, at the Banker's Club, New York, a private luncheon was given in honor of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to China by the Board of Directors and the Corporation and Contributing members of The China Society of America, General Harbord, the president, presiding. The Minister spoke for more than thirty minutes on present conditions in China and their apparent trend. His remarks were decidedly illuminating and served particularly to reassure his listeners with regard to China's future. At the conclusion of the Minister's talk, he answered many pointed questions put to him by various members of his audience. Among those present were:

C. C. Batchelder, Donald M. Brodie, Irving T. Bush, Wm. F. Carey, Dean K. Chadbourne, Howard E. Cole, I. W. McConnell, F. J. Deane, Martin Egan, Howard Elliott, P. N. Forum, R. A. Foulks, C. H. French, E. H. Gary, E. S. Glines, H. T. S. Green, Roger S. Greene, August Heckscher, G. E. Huggins, Edward Kadoorie, Lawrence Kadoorie, E. S. Kadoorie, Darwin P. Kingsley, William de Krafft, K. C. Li, Will Lockwood, J. R. Lovejoy, Clark H. Minor, Chas. M. Muchnic, G. O. Muhlfeld, Frank Munsey, M. A. Oudin, J. H. Pardee, R. C. Patterson, Jr., Frederick Peterson, Curt Pfeiffer, R.S. Pierrepont, M. R. Poucher, H. W. Ray, Franklin Remington, Mrs. Owen F. Roberts, Owen F. Roberts, George C. Scott, J. A. Thomas, H. F. Un, H. Victor, M. R. Walker J. A. L. Waddell, Paul P. Whitham, and Chas. B. Wood.

Shanghai American School Holds Annual Meeting

The Board of Mangers of the Shanghai American School, held its annual meeting recently, at which there were ten members of the board present, and the balance represented. J. Harold Dollar, chairman presided. An annual report for the past year compiled and reviewed in detail by the acting principal, C. L. Boynton, was read and discussed, as was the audited report of the Finance Committee, of which C. W. Atkinson is treasurer.

In Mr. Boynton's report he pointed out the many needs of the school including gifts to remove the overdraft approaching $100,000, which is due to slowness of payments on sums subscribed by various persons and organizations during the campaign. A boy's dormitory is listed among the things needed, additional classrooms for kindergarten, domestic science, manual training, etc. There has been a large enrolment for the past year of 412, including half from missionnary and business communities. The teaching staff is complete and the student life has been enriched by cooperation, entertainments, plays by the Dramatic Department, and various athletic activities. The Parent-Teacher Association has held regular monthy meetings and cooperated in an advisory manner with the school. The treasurer pointed out that the Finance Committee showed a total investment in the new plant on Avenue Petain of Mex. $729,653.04, with further commitments to complete payments. A number of gifts have been made to the school in the form of contributions to the library, equipment and improvement on the grounds. The following are the officers and members of the executive committee elected at the annual meeting to serve for the coming year; chairman, M. P. Walker; vice-chairman, A. R. Hager; secretary, W.W. Lockwood; treasurer, C. W. Atkinson; and J. Harold Dollar, J. T. Proctor, A. Bassett.

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Gems of Chinese Verse (英譯唐詩選)
More Gems of Chinese Poetry (英譯唐詩續集)
Four Books (英華四書)
Ancient Chinese Parables (中國寓言)
Specimens of Ancient Seals (十鐘山房印舉)
A Collection of Famous Pictures of The Sung Dynasty (宋人畫册)
Portraits of Ancient Chinese Emperors and Kings (帝黃圖)
Scenic China (中國民勝)
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New Books and Publications

The Red War on the Family

The Red War on the Family, by Samuel Saloman. J. J. Little & Ives Co., New York: 1922

Voltaire, or perhaps Col. George Harvey at his best—or worst—has a rival in the author of the present volume. Mr. Saloman attempts an expose of socialist ideas and practices with regard to the institution of marriage, from the experiment made by Eleanor Marx and Dr. Aveling, to the national policy of the present Soviet government of Russia. After quoting at length from the writings of various leading socialists by way of indicating their views relative to the marriage relation, Mr. Saloman proceeds to a not-too-friendly criticism of the present status of the family in Russia, with particular reference to the changes made by the Soviet government in the marriage and divorce laws of their country.

The book abounds in sudden and at times unwarranted generalizations from the facts presented. The phrase "reliable official information" is used at intervals, as on page 68, as sufficient proof of various statements made without the citation of specific source material. The author assumes that the Soviet government officially sponsors the "nationalization of women" with all the nasty implications that one ordinarily associates with that phrase. His evidence consists of two decrees published at Saratov and at Vladimir, and the permit supposedly issued at Ekaterinodar to a certain "Comrade Karaseiev." It is interesting to note that Prof. E. A. Ross, a non-socialist, in his most recent book "The Russian Soviet Republic." brands all of this "evidence" as the infamous fabrication spread abroad by the Russian emigres. The author of "The Red War on the Family" presents no additional evidence of any consequence in substantiation of his assumption.

The volume is neither scholarly in its presentation nor adequate in its treatment. Too many fervid anti-socialists need to learn perhaps that sarcasm and caustic excoriation are not the most useful means of meeting the socialist contentions, even in regard to the family. One who seeks an adequate criticism of socialist theory may well turn with relief from "The Red War on the Family" to the sane arguments of Profeesor Ely or the admirable volume on the subject by Dr. Skelton.

Robt. T. Pollard

St. John's University,
November 7, 1924.

Does Agricultural Improvement Pay

The College of Agriculture of the National Southeastern University of Nanking has been devoting its energy to the improvement of cotton, rice and wheat for five years and up to the present the results are reported satisfactory. There are three cotton experimental stations of the College held at Kiangpoo of Kiangsu, Wuchang of Hupeh and Chenchow of Honan, dissemniating improved cotton seeds this year to 323 neighboring farmers, which were planted in 1771 mow of land. As shown from the reports of these farmers, the minimum yield of seed cotton per mow from the improved seeds was seventy catties and the maximum yield, about 150 catties. On the average, the yield per mow which the farmers got with the improved seeds was at least twenty catties more than that of other cotton farmers near the stations not using the university seeds. The improved rice seeds were also disseminated last spring to farmers near Dah Shen Kwan Experimental station. According to their reports the increase in yield per mow was more than one ton or one-tenth of a dan. C. C. Nieh, formerly chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and now a member of the Board of Trustees of this University, in his recent letter to Dean P. W. Tsou of this College asking for improved seeds of cotton and rice, expressed sincerely his idea about the good work of rice improvement which this College is doing. His letter contained the following statement: The result as obtained from the planting of improved rice seeds supplied by this College last year was remarkable. The yield was about ten percent more than that of the ordinary farmer. We expect to have two or three dan more of the newly improved seeds next year to be treated in several places, and wonder if you will supply us with so much. The expert workers on cotton improvement are Profs. T. S. Kuo, W. L. Sun, S. C. Yang, Y. T. Yeh and C. C. Hsu, and the one on rice improvement is Prof. C. C. Yuan.

T. F. Tung.

Industrial, Commercial and Financial Development in America

(From the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York)

Development of the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the United States in the years 1900, 1914, 1924 is recorded by the official figures which follow:

(000 omitted)

	1924	1914	1900
Population (No.)	112,686	97,928	76,303
Wealth	$320,803,862	$186,299,664(b)	$88,517,000
Debt, gross National‡	21,251,120	1,188,000	1,263,416
Gold imports‡	$417,026	66,539	44,573
Gold exports‡	$10,207	112,039	48,267
Gold in United States	$4,490,716	1,871,000	1,034,000
Gold in circulation	$396,415	612,000	610,806
Gold certfs. in circulation	$801 381	1,026,000	200,000
Silver imports‡	$79,940	30,236	35,256
Silver exports‡	$98,786	54,965	56,712
Silver in circulation	$306.988	230,000	142,050
Silver certfs. in circulation	364,414	478,000	408,000
Money in circulation	4,255,403	*†3,402,000	*†2,173,000
Bank clearings, U. S.	438.778,113	163,850,000	84,152,000
Bank clearings, New York	235,498,648	89,760,000	51,964,000
Deposits, all banks	46,001,453	†‡18,517,000	†‡7,239,000
Deposits, National banks	17,598,696	†‡6,269,000	†‡2,458,000
Gov't receipts, ordinary‡	$4,012,045	$734,673	$567,241
Customs‡	$545,638	292,320	233,164
Internal revenue‡	$2,795,127	380,041	295,328
Government expenditures‡	$3,506,678	700,254	487,714
Pensions‡	$264,000	173,440	140,877
Farms, value (f)	$77,924,100(e)	40,991,449(g)	20,514,000
Factories, capital	$44,466,594	22,790,000	8,975,000
Factories, value of product	$43,651,263(d)	24.246,000	*‖11,406,000
Exports, total‡	$4,311,284	2,364,579	1,394,483
Exports, foodstuffs‡	$765,150	430,600	545,560
Exports, manufacturing material‡	$1,302 453	792,716	325,244
Exports, manufactures‡	$2,150,109	1,099,190	484,920
Imports, Total‡	$3,554,138	1,893,925	849,941
Imports, Foodstuffs‡	$915,722	475,520	231,350
Imports, manufacturing material‡	$1,200,328	632,866	276,241
Imports, manufactures‡	$1,414,532	768,940	337,390
Production, coal (net tons)	*646,311(c)	513,525	269,684
Production, petroleum (gal.)	30,161,000(c)	11,162,601	2,672,000
Production, pig iron (tons)	40,000(c)	23,332	13,789
Production, wheat (bush.)	855,000(a)	891,013	522,229
Production, corn (bush.)	2,458,809(a)	2,673,000	2,105,102
Production, cotton (bales)		15,906	10,102
Sugar, imported**‡ (lbs.)	9,445,000	6,822,000	4,018,120
Sugar, exported‡(lbs.)	270,942	96,862	26,918
Farm animals (value)	4,912,907	$5,891,000	$2,228,100
Cattle (No.)	66,801	56,592	43,900
Horses (No.)	18,263	20,962	13,537
Sheep (No.)	38,361	49,719	41,883
Swine (No.)	65,301	58,932	37,079
Railroads (miles)	251,000†	263	199
Autos & parts of, exported	$195,376‡	$34,711	No data

†Estimated. ‡Fiscal years. §Calendar years. ¶Includes subsidiary coins. *†December 1. †‡Individual deposits. **Includes sugar from United States Islands. *‖Production of year immedaitely preceding that named. Note.—Circulation statements of 1924 are those of new form adopted July 1, 1922. a—preliminary. b—1912. c—1923. d—1921. e—1920. f—includes farm property. g—1910.

Modern Equipment Used In Wing On Cotton Mill

In addition to the news note appearing in the *Review* last week with regard to the opening of the new Wing On Cotton Mill in Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, November 29, some information about the technical details will be of interest.

The main building is 565 feet by 120 feet, two stories, with an L of liberal proportions. Three elevators are used and an automatic sprinkler system in the picker room are provided. The godown, about 15 yards from the picker room is provided with ample platforms and runways of concrete, is well lighted, and is also provided with automatic sprinklers. The spinning machinery, comprising 3, 500 spindles, is of American design, and the weaving machinery, comprising 700 looms, is British. The plant was designned by Andersen, Meyer and Company, who furnished all the textile and electrical equipment, supplies, transmission materials, and heating equipment, with the exception of machinery and transmission material in the reeling room, which were made locally. Nearly all the spinning machinery, and the machinery for the treatment of the cotton up to the spinning process is from the shops of the well known concern, Saco-Lowell. The electrical machinery is of the well known International General Electric type.

Activities of General Electric Co.

The electrical industry of Cuba and particularly that which is connected with the electrification of sugar mills has been given a great impetus lately. This has been due, in a large part to the increased activities of the engineering department of the General Electric Co. of Cuba, under the direction of D. W. McElroy, Chief Engineer. Among the important and valuable features of this development is the extension of specifications and tests and the dissemination of engineering data and applying to sugar and other industries which has now become available and supplementary to the general service rendered. This enables customers in doubt as to their inquiries to secure practical information and advice with respect to the results obtained from similar installations.

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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last report, there is nothing further to report which may be interesting or cheerful reading by our friends. The market during the week has remained fairly steady, with an extreme range of quotations of a quarter of a tael and at the close yesterday practically the same as a week ago.

For the present, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we continue to believe in higher prices, though in taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of strong spots to secure accrued profits with the view of replacing purchases in easier markets.

Yarn.—Since our last, the market has been keeping steady. The general tendency continues to be toward higher prices. Some 4000 bales were sold by Spinners and 8000 bales second hand, the later sales have been exported during the past week to interior points. From present indications, we look for better markets in the future.

Liverpool, Dce. 4, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot		13.08	Pence
"	Mar	12.84	"
"	Oct	13.08	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Dec. 4, 1924.

New York Market:—

Jan	22.95	Cents
Mar	23.35	"
May	23.69	"
July	23.81	"
Oct	23.05	"
Spot	23.30	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Dce. 4, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	457	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	"	389	" "
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	"	438	" "

Market:—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	39.50
Shanghai, Dec	"	39.00
M-ginned, Dec	"	39.50
Shensi, No. 1 Dec	"	41.00
Ningpo, Spot	"	38.00

Market:—*Steady.*

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINAN.

In re Estate of	Estate Action No. 3.
LOUIS J. MCCARRON,	Notice to Creditors.
Deceased.	

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Louis J. McCarron, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Tehchow, Shantung, China, executor of said estate, on or before May 20, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

F. F. TUCKER, M. C.
Administrator

Tehchow, Shantung, China, Nov. 19, 1924.

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 10, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—To-day's quotations for Far Silver in London are $\frac{5}{16}$d. below those rul this day last week, to-day's prices being $32\frac{5}{16}$d. ready and $33\frac{5}{16}$d. forward. The offic T/T rate on London is $\frac{1}{4}$d. lower @ 3/3d. The market continues extremely quiet a although the demand from Importers is still very small, it would appear to be more genera Very little export paper is offering but a fair business is reported from Hankow and Tientsin The New York/London rate has further improved to 4.70. The following rates a available at the close of business, T/T on London $3/3\frac{5}{16}$d New York $76\frac{3}{4}$.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

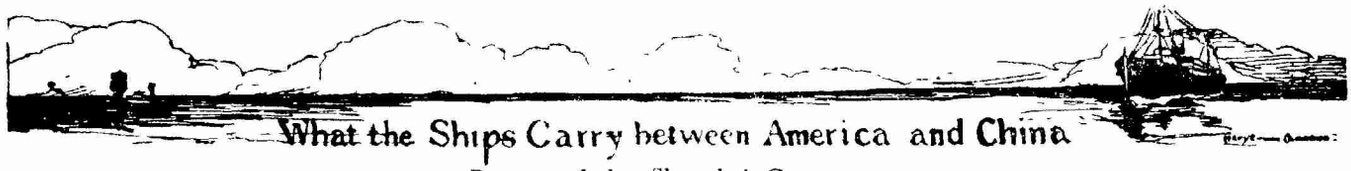
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 57,171,000 an increase of Tls. 1,628,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 42,240,000 an increase of $ 970,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen, 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 87,561,000 as against Tls. 42,547,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 4	Friday Dec. 5	Saturday Dec. 6	Monday Dec. 8	Tuesday Dec. 9	Wed. Dec. 1
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.660	$3/3\frac{1}{4}$	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
O/Dfts. "	—	$3/3\frac{5}{16}$	$3/3\frac{1}{16}$	$3/3\frac{1}{16}$	$3/3\frac{1}{16}$	$3/3\frac{1}{16}$	3/3
4m/s "	—	$3/3\frac{1}{2}$	$3/3\frac{1}{4}$	$3/3\frac{1}{4}$	$3/3\frac{1}{4}$	$3/3\frac{1}{4}$	3/3
T/T India	220.000	216	215	$215\frac{1}{2}$	$215\frac{1}{2}$	$215\frac{1}{2}$	216
T/T France	1,444.200	1380	1380	1400	1400	1400	140
T/T N. Y.	76.080	$76\frac{1}{4}$	76	76	76	$76\frac{1}{4}$	76
T/T Hong	72.390	73	73	$73\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{3}{8}$	73
T/T Japan	50.930	$50\frac{3}{4}$	51	$50\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	50
T/T Batavia	194.720	$192\frac{1}{4}$	$192\frac{1}{4}$	191	191	191	191
T/T Straits	71.070	$71\frac{3}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{4}$	72
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/5.070	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	$3/4\frac{1}{4}$	3/4
4m/s " D/P	—	$3/4\frac{3}{4}$	$3/4\frac{3}{8}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	$3/4\frac{1}{2}$	3/4
6m/s " D/A	3/5.445	$3/4\frac{7}{8}$	$3/4\frac{5}{8}$	$3/4\frac{5}{8}$	$3/4\frac{5}{8}$	$3/4\frac{5}{8}$	3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,519.200	1455	1455	1475	1475	1485	148
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	78.330	$78\frac{1}{4}$	78	78	78	$78\frac{1}{2}$	78
4m/s " Docs	—	$78\frac{7}{8}$	$78\frac{3}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$78\frac{1}{2}$	79	79

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	$33\frac{5}{16}$	$32\frac{15}{16}$	$33\frac{5}{16}$	$33\frac{1}{16}$	$33\frac{1}{8}$	$33\frac{1}{1}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 69	G. $. 68¾	G. $. 69	G. $. 69	G. $. 69⅛	G. $. 6
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 247.80	Tls. 247.50	Tls. 247.50	Tls. 247.00	Tls. 247.50	Tls. 247.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.10	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73 95	73.9375	73.875	73.425	72.0375	73.1
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	Nil	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 86.3
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 470
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	$3\frac{1}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
" 4	$3\frac{3}{8}$%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4
" 6	$3\frac{7}{8}$%	Kobe " " "	T/T 1/7



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mile—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Nov. 1,16 equal Gold $1

S. S. Darre Castle, November 6, from U. S. A.

Dextrine	Pls.	230
Flour, Corn	,,	320
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	4
Leather, Sole	,,	35
Paper, Chipboard	,,	1,071
,, Coated	,,	1,767
Soda, Nitrate of	,,	300
,, Silicate of	,,	283
,, Unclassed	,,	8
Stearine	,,	17
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,266
Drums. Iron	Pcs.	33
Leather, Imitation	,,	6

S. S. Ajax, November 13,

To Baltimore:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	234
To Boston:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 50	,,	157
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	222
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	182
,, Dust, other Ports	,,	129
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Bristles	,,	25
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	36
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	36
Oil, Camphor	,,	146
Rhubarb	,,	50
Wool, Sheep's	,,	317

S. S. Empress of Canada, Nov.

To New Orleans:		
Hair, Human	Pls.	3
To Scranton:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls	10.15
To South River:		
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls 9.	,,	30
To Boston:		
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 32.	,,	96.50
To Chicago:		
Hair, Nets	Hk. Tls.	5 5
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.76
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.74
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	7.33
,, ,, Shantung	,,	21.15
Bristles	,,	55
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	81
,, Sheep's	,,	16
Soapstone Ornament	,,	39
Wool, Sheep's	,,	201
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	2,970
,, Dog	,,	500
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	2,200
,, Lamb	,,	2,399
,, Marmot	,,	2,455
Skin Crosses, Kid	,,	474
,, ,, Lamb	,,	100
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	8,543

S. S. Africa Morse, Nov. 10,

To Tacoma.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	37
Tea, Black, other Ports	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	10,080
To Seattle:		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	73
To St. Louis.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	354
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	29
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	2
,, other Ports	,,	25
To Terre Haute:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	116
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	16
To Kansas City:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	115
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	21
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	9

S. S. President McKinley, Nov. 10, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 300	Pls.	1 094
Copper Ingots	,,	2,100
Apples, Fresh	,,	1,693
Cheese	,,	34
Flour, Wheat	,,	441
Herrings, Salt	,,	66
Macaroni	,,	35
Milk, Evaporated	,,	957
Onions, Fresh	,,	44
Potatoes	,,	139
Bedsteads	Pcs.	60
Motor-cars	,,	14
Canned Fish	Doz.	340
Hats	,,	7
Cigarettes	Mills,	2,525

S. S. President Madison, Nov. 13,

To Seattle:		
Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1
Oil, Wood	,,	9,205
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	300
,, Kernels	,,	41
Tea, Galveston:		
Hair, Human	,,	82
To Newton.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 18	Pls.	61.31
To Baltimore		
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	17
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	101
To Philadelphia.		
Bristles	Pls.	25
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	266
To Boston:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls 87.	Pls.	328
To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	10
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	8
To New York		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	30.54
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 21	Pls	20.85
Yellow other Ports Bls. 55	Pls.	54.81
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.27
Silk, Waste: Other Ports, Bls. 31	,,	99.72
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	10.13
,, ,, Shanghai.	,,	8.70
Tea, Black Kiukiang	,,	2
Chinaware,	,,	16
Feathers	,,	48
Straw, Braid Mottled	,,	15
Straw Braid, White	,,	20
Skins, Goat. Tanned	Pcs.	901
,, Moufflon	,,	700
,, Wolf	,,	280
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	23,149

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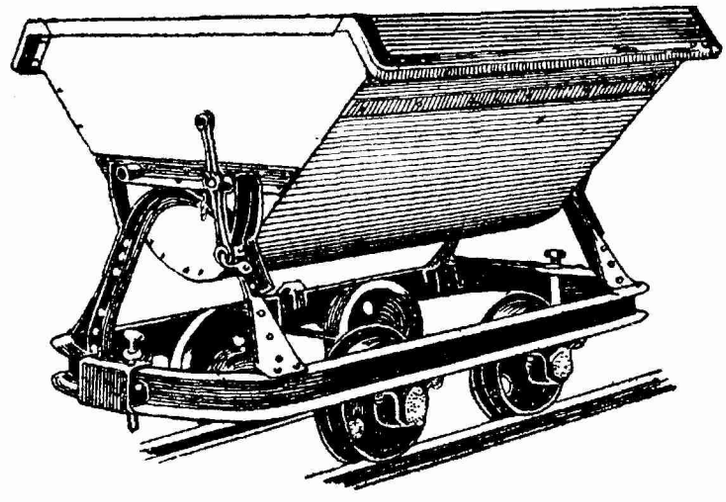

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31-069

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 3, 1924, Cause No. 2529,) 2530) U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; pleas of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Lung Hong Piu, Nyi Ching Shung, Kuo Chao Kee, Kwoh Sin Zien, Wong Ching Ling, S. Andersen, W. F. Burton, W. H. Colby; submitted.

" 8, " " " 2488, In re estate of Norah Inez Hilton, deceased; on motion to set; assigned.

" 8, " " " 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

" 8, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

" 8, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on motion for payment of secured claim; passed to Dec. 15th.

" 8, " " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; on motion for judgment by default; passed to Jan. 27th.

" 8, " " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; on petition for approval of sale; continued to Dec. 15th.

Dec. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on demurrer. Defendant permitted to amend answer; intervenor's motion to dismiss denied; continued to Dec. 15th.

" 8, " " " 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; on motion to vacate judgment and for new trial; motion denied.

" 8, " " " 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works, Ltd.; on motion for judgment; testimony taken of A. E. Schumacher; submitted.

" 8, " " " 2490, Terry v. Terry; testimony taken of plaintiff and G. Crane; submitted.

" 9, " " " 2381, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd. v. J. C. Crevling; on motion for judgment; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 6, 1924, Crim. No. 712, U. S v. P. W. Giovannini; testimony taken of C. Spiridonoff, Woo Sze Kong, Tsu Pao Sheng; submitted.

" 6, " " " 714, U. S. v. E. Varney; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 6, " " " 713, U. S. v. C. Gunther; on continuance; continued.

" 6, " Civil " 186, Lee Woo Knitting Co. v Atlas China Trading Co.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of Sun Fai Nan; submitted.

" 8, " Crim, " 716, U. S. v D. Warner; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 8, " " " 647, U. S. v. W. H. H. Borreson; preliminary hearing waived; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 3, 1924, Cause No. 2529, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; judgment and sentence.

" 3, " " " 2530, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; judgment and sentence.

" 4 " " " 1839, Burt v. Burt; order of dismissal.

" 8, " " " 473, In re James N. Jameson's estate; order on trustee's funds.

" 9, " " " 2490, Terry v. Terry; decree.

" 9, " " " 2522, In re Charles Cecil Clarke's estate; order appointing administrator.

" 9, " " " 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd.; judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 6, 1924, Crim. No 712, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; defendant discharged.

" 6, " " " 714, U. S. v. E. Varney; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

" 6, " Civil. " 186, Lee Woo Knitting Co. v. Atlas China Trading Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

" 8, " Crim. " 716, U. S. v. D. Warner; defendant fined $10, costs remitted.

" 8, " " " 647, U. S. v. W. H. H. Booreson; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Assignments for Hearing:

Dec 15, 1924, 10 am, C. No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; motion for payment of secured claim.

" 15, " 10 am, " " 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.

" 15, " 10 am, " " 2476, Leong Kow v. S/V "W. H. Talbot"; petition for approval of sale.

" 16, " 2.30 pm, " " 2488, In re Estate of Norah Ines Hilton, deceased.

" 17, " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

" 18, " 10 am, " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co

" 23, " 10 am, " " 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.

Jan. 27, 1925, 10 am, " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 3, 1924, Cause No. 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Limited; answer.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; motion for judgment by default.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; demurrer; notice.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc.; motion to set.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2529, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; final commitment issued.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2530, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; final commitment issued.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2532, Burt v. Burt; complaint; summons isued.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 1839, Burt v. Burt; motion to dismiss.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Limited; motion to set.
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 2293, A. L. Shneider v. North Asiatic Co. Inc.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2517, Butland v. Butland; affidavit of publication.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; motion to set.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2056, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Jay Elmont et al.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2366, Horace Law et al. v. Chas. W. Corbaley; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2467, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v. C. Duffin; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 2532, Burt v. Burt; marshal's return of summons.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 473, In re James N. Jameson's estate; petition of trustee.
Dec. 8, 1924, Cause No. 2531, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. P. S. Erricson; marshal's return of summons.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; alias summons issued.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2022, In re Frank P. Long's estate petition for probate of will.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2383, In re Norah Inez Hilton's estate; petition for revocation of letters of administration.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2533, Swinehart v. Swinehart; petition; summons issued.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; oath of special administrator; letters of special administration.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 1, 1924, Civil No. 186, Lee Woo Knitting Co. v. Atlas China Trading Co.; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S Chaiet; answer.
,, 3, ,, Crim. ,, 713, U. S. v C. Gunther; complaint; affidavit; search warrant issued; marshal's return of search warrant.
,, 4, ,, Civil ,, 195, H. B. Campbell v. H. E. Case; complaint; summons issued.
,, 4, ,, Crim. ,, 714, U. S. v. E. Varney; complaint.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 709, U. S. v. Mow Chu Lan; demurrer.
,, 5, ,, Civil ,, 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. The Asiatic Motors Inc; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 195, H. B. Campbell v. H. E. Case; marshal's return of summons.
,, 8, ,, Crim. ,, 715, U. S. v. A. Baleros; affidavit; search warrant issued; marshal's return of search warrant.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 716, U. S. v. D. Warner; complaint.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 717. U. S. v, Hugh McCawley; complaint.

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31-071

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nanziang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	5.14
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	7.20
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	10.00
Pukow ... ... d.												19.48	10.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.												5.58	—
Tsianfu ... ... d.												—	15.32
Tientsin Central a.													15.42
Do. d.													
Tientsin East ... a.													
Do. d.													
Peking ... ... a.													

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.													9.35
Tientsin East ... a.													—
Do. d.													18.06
Tientsin Central a.													19.50
Do. d.													6.00
Tsianfu ... ... d.													16.02
Hsuchowfu ... d.													23.00
Pukow ... ... a.													0.52
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.40	11.05			15.50	16.15	—
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	2.41
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	3.53
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.08	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	4.58
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	6.26
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.38		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		6.50
Nanziang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55

Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Local	Local	Slow	Fast	Local
Shanghai North .....d.	.....	8.35	10.35	14.05	17.20
Jessfield .....d.	.....	8.51	10.51	14.21	17.36
Siccawei .....d.	.....	8.58	10.58	14.28	17.43
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	.....	9.15	11.18	14.44	17.58
Shanghai South .....d.	.....	8.45	10.45	14.15	17.30
Lungwha Junction ...a.	.....	9.03	11.03	14.33	17.48
Sungkiang .....d.	.....	10.03 a	12.15	15.33	18.45 a
Kashai .....d.	.....	.....	14.13	17.23	.....
Kashing .....d.	7.05	.....	14.49	17.56	.....
Yehzah .....d.	7.45	.....	15.29	18.35	.....
Changan .....d.	8.31	.....	16.13	19.16	.....
Hangchow .....d.	9.43	.....	17.35	20.25	.....
Zahkou .....d.	10.05	.....	18.00	20.45	.....

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local
Zahkou .....d.	.....	7.00	9.45	.....	15.05
Hangchow .....d.	.....	7.30	10.25	.....	15.35
Changan .....d.	.....	8.38	11.42	.....	16.50
Yehzah .....d.	.....	9.12	12.19	.....	17.32
Kashing .....d.	.....	10.00	13.10	.....	18.40 a
Kashai .....d.	.....	10.24	13.35	.....	.....
Sungkiang .....d.	8.25	12.20	15.40	17.07	.....
Lunghwa Junction ...d.	9.22	13.12	16.42	18.07	.....
Shanghai South .....a.	9.40	13.30	17.00	18.25	.....
Lunghwa Junction ..d.	9.20	13.10	16.40	18.05	.....
Siccawei .....d.	9.29	13.19	16.49	18.14	.....
Jessfield .....d.	9.36	13.26	16.56	18.21	.....
Shanghai North .....a.	9.50	13.40	17.10	18.35	.....

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....d.	7.20	9.15	12.50	15.25	18.15
Kenshangmun .....d.	7.40	9.35	13.05	15.49	18.30
Hangchow .....d.	7.51	9.46	13.16	15.56	18.41
Zahkou ..... a.	8.10	10.05	13.35	15.15	19.00
Zahkou .....d.	8.56	11.35	14.10	16.45	19.35
Hangchow .....d.	9.16	11.56	14.31	17.06	19.56
Kenshangmun .....d.	9.32	12.07	14.42	17.22	20.12
Konzenchiao .....a.	9.45	12.20	14.55	17.35	20.25